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PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Looking Down From Mandalay Hill



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"Selima. . . ." And there was a knock at the door.

"Yes, father, I'm coming."

As the door opened, an old man entered, smiling. Selima was a bit puzzled: her father was in unusually elated spirits.

"Why are you so late tonight, father?" asked the girl. "It's already eleven. I was feeling awfully lonely all these hours."

"I'm so sorry," answered the old man, with yet a broader smile, "if I had really made my darling daughter wait so long—alone. But... you will not feel sorry for it, if I tell the reason. A prince will soon come and carry you away to his golden castle. . . And then it will be your aged father who will feel lonely, very lonely—spending many empty hours."

Selima's rosy cheeks blushed with shyness. "Don't tease me, father. Won't you tell me where you had been?"

"Believe me, daughter," replied the old. "I'm not at all joking. Allah be praised for His mercy. Very soon you will be the daughter-in-law of the richest man in the town. You are twice blessed, my darling, Karim Khan himself sent word for me and asked you as bride for his only son Siraj. And I've given him the consent." Engrossed in his own pleasant thoughts, he went on, "You will then be happy. Everything wealth can get will be at your disposal. As for me, your happiness will be mine. But... how I wish your mother were alive."

For Selima, these words came as a bolt from the blue. She couldn't believe that her father had decided upon her marriage so soon and that of all, Siraj should be her husband-to-be. For Siraj was like any other spoilt and pampered son of a rich man. Selima had heard of him before—as a reckless addict to wine and women. She understood her father was serious and she was in a fix. There was a storm of emotion in her heart; conflicting thoughts lashed against the shores of her mind. But Selima composed herself with great effort. Poor girl! like her father she too thought of her mother. There were many things which a girl could confide only to her mother, or at least to a member of her sex.

As if to break the terrible silence, the old man resumed the thread of his talk: "Are you feeling shy, Selima? Speak out your heart, child. Haven't I been more than a father to you since your mother died? And haven't I tried my utmost to fill the void left by your mother? Even what I have done now is only towards your good. Why are you silent, Selima? Does it mean, you consent, my child?"

Selima was still silent. In her heart of hearts, she hated the very name of Siraj, let alone becoming his bride. If given the choice, she would prefer barren virginity than be married to that debaucher Siraj—it would be like plunging into hell with eyes open. But she knew well her father. Though he had fallen on evil days, yet he was an honourable man—a man of word and integrity. If once he had given the word, he must stand by it, come what may. If her answer was a 'No'... she trembled to even think of the consequence. . . It was an excruciating moment for her. But she must make up her mind. If she dissented it would be the most shocking disappointment to her father; she would be a most ungrateful daughter to the devoted old man. The alternative was equally unhappy.

She once again thought of her dead mother. . . but she also thought of her father waiting for her word. She recollected how her father had sacrificed his own pleasures and joys for her sake, how he had denied himself the privilege of a second marriage and how he had been spending almost all his leisure at home and with her. Never a single unpleasant word had he used towards her. But he did everything within his limited means to make her happy, very happy. It was almost his one aim. She remembered all that. . . And she decided not to displease her father. All these happened within a few minutes. But in the end Selima

summoned up courage to see whether her father could be made to revise his mind. "Excuse me, father," she began, "why this hurry about my marriage? I can't believe that of all, my father, who had all along boasted that he would see his daughter properly educated, should thus decide to interrupt my studies. Only two years more and I would get through my college course. Please, father, can't the marriage wait so long?"

"I do agree, my child, I thought and dreamed like that," answered Selima's father. "But one should be practical in this world. The offer of Karim Khan is god-sent; indeed it is one in a thousand. And if one is not quick enough to catch fortune by the forelock, it will run away never to return. . . After all what is education to woman. . . she is just the queen of the hearth and home. . . and no more. Anyhow it is too late to decide otherwise. I have given the word to Karim Khan and I cannot lose my face by going back on it."

Waves of sorrow surged in Selima's heart and her eyes were on the verge of shedding tears. But like a brave girl, she wanted to sacrifice her happiness for what all sacrifice her father had made for her. Selima's face was like the serene, beautiful moon marred by the dark passing clouds: but it was only for a while. "Yes, father," she at last spoke out, "Your word shall be fulfilled. I consent for the marriage."

Alam Khan was the happiest man that day. His eyes brimmed with

would be, she thought. As the music of the bridal procession became audible at a distance, all others were looking eagerly for the arrival of the bridegroom. But with Selima it was a different story. The band was playing happy notes, while the heart strings of Selima struck painful tragic tunes. As every minute passed, her sorrow and feeling of uncertainty of her future grew in intensity. But she made one supreme effort to control her emotions and tried to console herself with a soulful, silent prayer to the All-merciful Allah. Selima determined to resign herself to her fate whatever it may be.

The bridegroom at last arrived. As the Maulvis chanted Holy verses and performed the rites, to all the outside world, Selima became the lawful wife of Siraj, bound in holy wedlock and bound to share joy and sorrow of her husband.

Soon the marriage gathering dispersed, except a few companions of the bridegroom who remained to keep him company for some time more. Selima too was not alone. Some of her friends and a few elderly ladies who tendered her advice, stayed behind. But by one o'clock all had withdrawn. Selima was now all alone in the bridal chamber. She was dead tired now. Gloomy thoughts about her unknown future were recurring. But her tender heart couldn't bear any more mental tortures. Left alone to herself, her pent-up feelings broke out into copious tears. But for how long can she weep, poor

a common cur cannot fit in to be the consort of a lion. Remember. I'll make you lick the feet that kick you." So saying Siraj moved away and in a short while he snored heavily. And the rest of the night Selima kept awake, brooding and sobbing, sobbing and brooding over her fate. The night's event had given her an inkling of what the future, which she feared so much already, had in store for her. Thus she sat there and so long that she didn't notice the darkness vanishing into the approaching dawn.

The days that followed were none too happy for Selima. Gradually was revealed to her Siraj the real man—a heartless ruthless brute when once his arrogance and vanity was touched—who in spite of his parents, continued his debauchery and drinking. He even began to stay out in the nights. Whenever he was at home, he gave Selima a hell of a time. In whatever she did, he was always ready to find some real or imaginary fault. He beat her even without provocation. He created a row over trifles, sometimes. But Selima bore it all patiently, determined to make the best of her bad lot. She thought that by patience and persuasion, her husband could be brought around. Naturally not even to her father she conveyed a word of complaint about her plight, let alone going back to her house. She had reflected what would the world think of her if she did go, in so short a time. All the same a storm was brewing. And Selima knew it would burst forth in all its hideous intensity one day or other. But she didn't anticipate it would, so soon.

It happened on the tenth day after Selima had moved into her husband's house. It was evening Siraj was out. Selima was in the drawing room doing some knitting. She could hear at some distance the familiar music of a bridal procession. The pipers were playing some soft, sweet strains. Soon the procession had reached the house of Karim Khan; and Selima forgot her misery for a while. After all she was a girl just out of her college, and she couldn't resist peeping out of the window to enjoy the tamasha that was moving below. A train of thoughts was set in motion, as picture after picture raced across her mental screen: the brilliant gaslights, the bands, the grandly decorated bridal car, and above all, the gaily dressed bridegroom whose face was almost covered by garlands. She prayed to Allah that the bride should not be as unfortunate as herself. In short, Selima had fallen in a reverie.

She didn't know how long she stood there—maybe two minutes, five or ten—but only to be shocked out of it by some sudden twitching pain. For Siraj, who had now returned, saw Selima looking out of the window to see the passing procession. His narrow mindedness and envious nature couldn't tolerate it. He aimed a terrible kick at Selima and it landed at the tender spot by the hip and sent her reeling down the floor. "Ah, you disloyal bitch," he cried, "this is how you observe purdah! You have brought dishonour to the whole family by your shameful conduct. Yes, now I understand your coldness towards my approaches. How can you keep in, when your lover was going down the street in all splendour." Sarcasm was now evident in his tone and he went on, "Ah, pity the poor girl! she is imprisoned in a far, far away cell, when her lover is going to the bride's house. I free you now so that you go to him. You may please him by your loving embraces and fond kisses." "Get away from my house, you wretch," thundered out Siraj. Tears trickled down Selima's cheeks. She felt not so much at the pain as at the tormenting words that fell in a torrent. She begged, she beseeched and she importuned her husband to forgive her for what she had done. She promised with tears that she would never do it again, but to no avail. Siraj was not calmed. He raged: "Siraj is not the man to be beguiled by your

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Short Story

Beauty And The Beast

By Sheik P. Nooruddin

joyous tears. "You have decided well, Selima," he said. "When you are married and happy, you will then say, your father was not wrong in his choice." Silence was Selima's response to it.

Preparations for the marriage were set in full swing the very next day. Alam Khan sold all his wife's jewels and even borrowed a few thousands of rupees. He wanted that his only daughter should be married in a fitting manner. He wrote to his sister to come with her family at once and stay till Salima's wedding was over. And they came, as also many relatives a few days later.

It was the marriage day—Selima's class mates and friends come in the morning itself. They were exuberant with joy at the fortune of Selima. Was she not to marry the son of the richest man of the place? Some of them praised her dress and jewels which made her look every inch a queen. Yet some others would say, "Selima, don't forget us, when once you become Karim Khan's daughter-in-law." Thus they were cracking innocent jokes at the expense of Selima. Yet Selima wore a sad look, much to the surprise of her friends, who couldn't understand why she should be so gloomy on her marriage day—a day which every young girl yearned for with hope and pleasure. They thought that probably Selima missed her mother greatly and they tried to console her. But not one of them delved deep into her real sorrow. All day long Selima was like a beautiful statue, lifeless, without expression but dressed and ornamented gaily. Selima, in fact, had no interest in the gaiety and merriment around her, in the lively busy activities in the house.

All the while she was lost in the world of her own thought—thoughts both depressing and tormenting. And the appointed hour for Nikha (marriage) drew near fastly. Selima was now not the Selima of old, the Selima of her school days, gay and light-hearted. She was far away from being a cheerful expectant bride. She was trying to picture out what her life would be like, once married to Siraj. Very unpleasant, very devoid of peace and bliss it

girl? And like a soothing zephyr, sleep came upon her.

The lights were still burning, and when Siraj entered the room, Selima was lying on her back, like a perfect Venus. Siraj was simply dazzled at the sight of Selima—a blooming jasmine of a girl, just sweet seventeen, with perfectly chiselled-out features, rosy cheeks and inviting lips. With a calm and serene face, she looked more beautiful than she would be when awake. Siraj thanked his stars for his fortune. For some time he couldn't take his eyes off the bewitching sleeping beauty. The more he surveyed quietly Selima, the more sharpened was his carnal lust; he seemed as if he would consume her whole being in a single gulp. Unable to control his passions any longer, he felt like a hungry panther ready to pounce on its innocent prey; he tried to wake up Selima by gentle pats. But she slept on unconscious of what was happening.

Thereupon Siraj set upon a most unchivalrous act. No doubt Selima was his own, but all decency of courtship and wooing did not count with Siraj at the moment. But Selima suddenly woke up as if out of a nightmare, when she felt something heavy against her. In a minute she understood Siraj's intentions. She had never expected that her husband would be so mean and base. A handsome Adonis he was, but what a misleading exterior to couch such bestial lustful mind. Selima pleaded, she said she was tired and weak and she remonstrated. But Siraj was unmoved. He was irritated that his plan had so misfired. His eyes still gleaming with lust, aggravated all the more by sleepy feeling, he was bent upon force. Selima realized it. She resisted his advance with all her might. And in the struggle, a shriek escaped her lips.

Lest any more should wake up the house folk, Siraj gave up his attempt, all the while cursing Selima. "You daughter of a worthless beggar. I'll see to it that you come to your senses. I'll make you repent over and over for your folly. Is this the way to treat the loving approaches of your master? Yes,

Negroes: The Depressed Class Of America

All intelligent and world-thinking Americans are deeply troubled and ashamed today because of the wilful killing of four Negro citizens in the State of Georgia. This evil event has come after the re-election of two political leaders, known for their stand for white supremacy.

The details of the lawless act have probably reached all parts of the world, especially those parts where peoples are restive under the rule of white men. Many of you must be wondering today what hope there is in the leadership of the United States if here we can commit such a cowardly deed as to drag two Negro citizens and their innocent wives from an automobile and line them up and shoot them to death. I can only say that your question echoes in the hearts of thousands and I believe millions of Americans' too. We read the account, published in full in our newspapers, with despair and anger equal to any in the world, I am sure.

Struggle For Democracy

You who read of it in other lands may well ask how such things can be. They can only be, I tell you, because the cause of democracy is not won here in our country. You who struggle for independence and security for your own lives must realize that the struggle goes on in the United States, too, as fiercely as anywhere.

So long as a single dark American goes in fear of his life because our laws cannot protect him, so long the struggle for democracy must continue here.

Do not for a moment think that our struggle is wholly between white and black. This is not true. Even in Georgia, where the murders were committed, white men and women grieve that their State has been so shamed in the eyes of the nation and the world, and these men and women will take up the struggle for democracy with fresh determination and strength.

How has this grievous situation come to be in my country, and why does it continue? These questions harass me, not only for the sake of my own countrymen, but for the sake of subject peoples everywhere. For what we have here in the United States is really a subject people among our own population, a colony upon our own soil. Here imperialism works, under the guise of a republic and a democracy. Our Negroes, whose ancestors were brought here a hundred years ago and more, robbed from Africa, their native land, and thrown upon our shores as slaves to be sold by the money greedy, have now become by birth and lawful citizens of our nation.

By the laws of democracy they are entitled to all the privileges and rights of citizens and in some States they have these rights and privileges by law. But in no States do all white citizens allow them complete equality. In some communities, in some cities and towns, especially where there are not many of them, the Negroes do have all that other citizens have. And in all cities there are some white citizens who treat them with complete equality.

Negroes—The Depressed Class

But prejudice and discrimination darken most places, less in the north, but most severely in the southern States, where the Negroes are many. It was to this South that their ancestors were first brought as laborers for the cotton fields and as house servants. It is here that most of them have remained, even after the civil war which ended actual slavery, still as laborers on the land and as house servants. I have said that that we have no servant class as such here in the United States, and I think this is true. But we have a depressed class, the Negroes, from whom, especially in the South, servants and all cheap and unskilled labor are drawn.

The attitudes in North and South toward the Negro are interesting and different. Here in the North, where I have chosen to make my home because I cannot tolerate for myself or my children the racial attitudes of the South, the Negro

By Pearl Buck

Taking as her text the recent lynching of four Negroes in Georgia, the author discusses the racial problem in the United States. "How can I, as an American," she asks, "hold up my head in the face of the vile injustices openly perpetrated upon the coloured people?"

Pearl Buck feels that the problem will be solved only when the Eastern people rise to a place of power equal with the Western nations and are able to demand racial equality everywhere.

Many Happy Returns



Next Wednesday (October 2, 1946) Mahatma Gandhi completes seventy-eight years of a chequered and eventful life. Though he has long since passed the Psalmists span of three score and ten, Gandhiji (like Bernard Shaw) carries his years lightly. His laugh is as infectious and his hours are as ordered and busy as ever.

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" pays its homage to the great man who has raised the status not only of his country but of humanity itself. The usual wish on such an auspicious occasion—Many Happy Returns of the Day—has a peculiar aptness in view of Gandhiji's oft-professed desire to live 125 years.

The above sketch of Gandhiji is from the brush of the young and versatile artist of Bengal, Bimal Roy. It was executed in exactly eight minutes while Gandhiji was in Calcutta last December and drew forth from him the remark "Kya bat?" (See the autograph above).

has much more opportunity to find a place of peace and security. At least he is fairly safe from the abominable practice of lynching. He may and probably will find that he cannot buy a house in the better parts of a city or town, however well educated and intelligent he is. There are hotels and restaurants and public places which are not open to him. But public schools are open and the State Universities must receive him if he wishes a higher education.

He will find many white people who will treat him with the same courtesy and respect that they accord any one and on the whole he can command his own standing except in the matters I have mentioned. In public vehicles he can sit where he likes, and he can travel on trains in any class for which he can afford to pay. He is dis-

criminated against economically. A Negro trained in any profession will find that preference is given to a white person. Politically, however, he votes as a citizen with the same freedom accorded the white.

Segregation In South

Mediocre as this is for the Negro, it is infinitely better than the treatment given him in the South. There discrimination is absolute. Hotels will never accept him, in public vehicles he must sit in the rear, and his children attend separate schools. Politically he is discriminated against by poll taxes, which set a price upon the right to vote. True, the poorer whites suffer from this, too, but since the Negro makes up by far most of the poorer groups in the South, it is he who receives the weight of the discrimination, and it

is for him that the poll tax was actually designed.

Has the white man in the South any excuse for his behaviour to the Negro? It seems to me that he has not. But it would be unfair not to report his excuses. They are in brief something like this; the Negro is an intolerable burden upon the taxes of the South. Ignorant and untrained, it will take time to bring him to the level of the white man. The power of government cannot be put into his hands. Since Negroes far outnumber whites, to remove the poll tax would mean either that Negroes would take over the government, which they are unfitted to carry on, or they would fall into the hands of evil and unscrupulous white men, and the South would become impossible for decent people to live in. Time, the Southern white people say, is necessary to bring the Negroes to a level where they can take their place politically. Meanwhile the State governments stagger under the double expense of segregated schools because white people in the South are not willing to send their children to schools with Negro children. White schools, are poorer too, because of the double expense. The price of segregation is always very high.

Most Tragic Fact

Most tragic of all is the fact that the agriculture of the South, once so dependent upon the cheap labor of Negroes, is changing into an industrialized type, and many Negroes are being displaced economically. What their fate will be one cannot foretell. Most labor unions continue the discrimination, and will not allow them within their membership, because Negroes work for less money and tend to depress the white workers' wages. We have now the returned Negro soldiers, who have been in other countries where there is no segregation of the colored, and who have come home discontented and angry with the lack of democracy in their own land. Embittered and harassed by discrimination, they are understandably discontented.

I write of these matters with full frankness because I consider it important that others countries know and understand this great problem in the United States. So far we have found no way to solve it. Those of us who believe in complete human equality, who know that no human being is less than another because of the color of his skin, must face the fact that there are nevertheless many Americans who do not agree with us. The struggle is within our own nation and the end is not clear. Other peoples must understand our struggle and help us with it. How can we be helped? Certainly by example elsewhere. If we can be shown that in other lands peoples of all colors and races live together in peace and equality, that it can be done, that there is no deterioration and no revenge, the hands of those who want equality here will be strengthened.

Two Opposing Spirits

The problem of discrimination and segregation is indeed a world problem. Its solution does not lie within the possibilities of any one nation. We Americans will not be able to solve our own color problem until the world moves on to equality. I believe that so long as imperialism continues in the world the Negro race will continue to suffer in the United States. There are two opposing spirits in the world—one the spirit of unjust power and rule and domination, ruthless toward the individual, and the other the spirit of equality and fairness and respect for the individual. We cannot think in terms of nations or peoples when we contemplate the struggle between these two spirits.

No nation and no people is fully controlled by the spirit of fairness and equality and respect for the individual. In Russia racial freedom for the individual seems achieved, but not political freedom. Here in the United States we have an

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THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF MALAYA

By The Pen Or By The Bayonet?

The first, I am inclined to think, will eventually prevail. But the caprice of chance may decree otherwise and the second holds the field. Then it is an unabashed bayonet that I see.

Why I think so is the outcome of what I have seen, experienced, and reflected upon over a period of 8 years' interrupted stay in the country before the Surrender, during captivity, and since release. Otherwise I have no special title or qualification to speak about the subject with authority. I hope I am not presuming.

In 1928 and again in 1931 my services were lent to the Government of Malaya. A few things about the country struck me then as most remarkable: (1) That Malaya's population was very mixed composed, as it was, of Chinese, Indians, Malays, British and a sprinkling of other White people, stated in the order of the numerical strength of each; (2) that the Asiatics (excluding the native Malay who has largely been a husbandman) were mostly traders or labourers; and the Europeans Government officials or managers of plantations and tin mines; (3) that the country was rich in tin and rubber but did not have any other industry worth the name. There were hardly any taxes or customs duties to speak of.

Most Important Point

Naturally the standard of living and, of course, the wages were high (lavish daily allowances, on one pretext or another, to Government officials were made. I benefited from them considerably myself); luxuries of life were in great profusion—not to tantalise the empty pocket but to tempt and gratify the appetites of a full one. Both the Europeans and the Asiatics could and did live far better than their comrades at home; (4) that 'vis-a-vis' with that of the lowest European the status of the highest Asiatic was legally inferior.

This is the most important point of the whole list. I do not know if this is the cause or the result of the 3 mentioned above but I am certain that it is at the bottom of all that has happened and that will happen in the future in Malaya.

No attempt was made to excuse, justify or even camouflage this glaring inequality so as to render it more palatable to the Asiatic or make it look more decent in the eyes of the world. Such flagrant disregard for ethical conduct, in the 20th century, under British Rule would be difficult to believe unless you saw it yourself. What amazed me at first sight was that the attitude of the Asiatic was one of general acquiescence. On closer view, however, it was not so amazing. For, the man who was only of moderate competence in his own country had become comparatively affluent within the matter of a few years of landing in Malaya and the labourer who, prior to emigrating, could not often afford a square meal was able to live and rear a family in reasonable plenty.

Crux Of Situation

Money made the wheels of life go round fairly smoothly and covered a multitude of uncomfortable questions. Yet among the educated one could not fail to discern a smouldering resentment. (This the Japs were not slow to seize upon and fan into a flame. In fact this is the first thing they attended to on assuming power. And they have done it with such thoroughness that the poor, who hardly ever gave a thought to it before, have become aggressively conscious and the educated classes, who previously felt only a vague resentment, are now the determined foes of the European. Of course, by their inhuman cruelties the Japanese did alienate the Malayan Asiatics for a time, only for a time. For the pendulum has swung round again to where the Jap had set it—hatred of the European, at times, quite unreasoning and mad.

This, to my mind, is the crux of the situation. Just as the awe, inspired by the superiority of the European (real at first, spurious later) formerly kept the Asiatic in almost willing subjugation, his newly awakened sense of emancipation and equality, backed up by the hatred engendered in his heart, will never allow him to be reconciled to any system of government in which the European (any one nation exclusively) has the least hand. The compound (fear of the European's superiority and suspicion of his motives) which governed the Asiatic's attitude is a strange compound—very potent so

long as the component parts hold together, quite inert when they don't; and at the best of times it is an unstable mixture and so sensitive to the light of truth.

Confession Of Weakness

True to its nature it got resolved into its two elements at the first impact of Reality. The Asiatic has overcome the fear part of it with the result that suspicion has run amok. At this stage, therefore, no matter how generous the concessions, how liberal the measure of self-government but they will be considered as a sop. The Malays are too wide awake to be subservient any longer; and (5) that the real native was systematically used as a pawn in the game of shutting up not clamour (no one dared raise his voice) but even subdued whispers (asking for a semblance of equality) of other Asiatics who, by their pioneering industry and spade-work, curiously enough, were pre-eminently responsible for the prosperity of Malaya.

I was disturbed in my mind (seeing

By

Lieut. Col. G. B. S. Chawla

all this) and used to wonder as to how long the conditions that then obtained in the country could continue without abating and how long would the system of government which makes those conditions possible, endure before crashing. Well, you are all familiar with the story of the great crash.

In April last year our hopes of liberation from the Japanese prison were revived. My thoughts, confused at first, began to crystallise. I had often tried to figure out to myself what form the government of the country would take if the Japanese were driven away. Now that the event was in sight serious thought filled my mind. As a result I put down some notes.

No Community Of Interest

There never has been any community of interests between the conqueror and the conquered in Malaya. Whatever good that the former has done to the country, except some spasmodic acts of a good man now and again or the dictates of a troubled conscience here and there, has been incidental to his being a civilized man and subservient to his strategic and exploitation needs. What chance is there for confidence to be born in this vitiated atmosphere and survive? The people's fear of the conqueror's bayonet has been dispelled.

What is happening in these regions today should leave no room for doubt on this point.

The newly awakened consciousness of the people can be trusted to so arrange matters that the conqueror is compelled to maintain his forces at full strength all the time—a guerrilla band here, a Tommy-gun there, and bows and arrows everywhere (I was forgetting the boycott the most effective of all weapons and so inexpensive and so handy). I feel that this national urge is so strong that it frequently assumes the proportions of frenzy. To some of us it might appear unreasonable. It often is. But what can you do? It will not permit the "Tuan Besar" (a Malayan expression meaning overlord applied to Europeans), whatever you do, to strut back on to the Malayan stage.

It comes to this then: The British have recaptured Malaya. If they want to keep it they must maintain a hundred per cent bayonet on the spot all the time. Before they say "yes, we will" let us answer three questions.

1. Will the tax-payer submit tame-

ly to this unnecessary burden for long?

2. Will a revulsion of feeling not occur against waste of young life on a venture of doubtful moral value? (If I were a mother I should refuse to bear another son until I was more assured on this score).

3. Will the world conscience endorse the British conduct?

Only Solution

I have little doubt that you have found the same answers to these questions as I have. And I am encouraged to hope that you will come to the same conclusion with me that the government of Malaya should pass into the hands of the UNO without delay. The bayonet has had a long and stormy innings. Let the Pen have a chance now. The recent White Paper (since this article was written has been implemented, amended, shelved in parts and almost abandoned) on the government of Ma-

laya, if it is intended to be a preliminary to handing over to the UNO in the very near future, is a step in the right direction. But if it is meant to be a solution of the problem it can, at best, be a palliative. As such it won't wash down now. Time was when it might have. At this stage nothing but going the whole hog would be good enough. We cannot ignore the 'remendous fact—the Rebellion of the East. Any manoeuvre to impede the march of events can

FIVE MONTHS WITH SAFIABEHN

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was expected any moment and that she would celebrate Id which was to follow in a day or two in her sweet home. In the meantime, the Matron sent for her and all of us exclaimed, "Release-order for Safiabeen!"

She came back within five minutes; all her gayness had disappeared and depression set over her instead. There was a wire in her hand which read, "Shamim serious, parole granted, come immediately." This sudden change of situation was so painfully shocking for all of us that for a moment, we could not decide what to do. After a moment's thought, Kisanbai told her that she should go. She was, however, hesitating to go. She went and consulted Premabeen. She advised her to go also. Even then, she could not make up her mind. This was because volunteer-work has always been the one fervour and service of motherland, the one passion of her life and she thought that she would be failing in her duty as a soldier and a volunteer if she accepted parole.

It was after much persuasion that she consented to go very reluctantly. We wanted her to go as soon as possible and so packed up her things quickly. Her sister was waiting outside the jail-gate; but it being prayer-time, she insisted on attending the prayers and ultimately she did so without either getting panicky or shedding a tear. After that, we bid good-bye to her with anxious hearts and with sincere good wishes for Sham's early recovery. Even in that ordeal of hers she did not forget to ask Kisanbai and myself to look after ourselves and to look after each other. Can there be a better specimen of cool-mindedness even-headedness, bravery and of the



Lt. Col. G. B. S. Chawla, O.C., Combined Military Hospital, Kohat.

bring back nothing but discredit in its train.

Britain, however, has no cause to be despondent at the passing away of her old-world Empire. In the fulness of time this was inevitable. On the contrary she has reason to be proud for she has made a mighty contribution towards the building up of a world-conscience.

Where will you find such a startling revolution taking place as from Churchill to Attlee and all it connotes without wading through rivers of blood? No, Britain has a lot more to give yet to the world. For if she can recall the past with elation she may confidently look upon the prospect spread before her with bigger hopes. She has almost within her grasp the moral leadership of the world. In the place of the Empire over their physical bodies, which she has lost, she is well on her way to carving out one over the hearts of men. No great acquisition has ever been made without the previous renunciation.

N.B.—What has been said about Malaya applies to all other countries in the Far East which are under foreign control.

true spirit of Hindu-Muslim unity? Adieu, Sister!

It is said too much familiarity always breeds contempt, but I think in Safiabeen's case, the reverse holds good as the more you come in contact with her, the fonder you grow of her. Perhaps, this is the reason why many of the youngsters in jail used to all call her 'Safia Didi'.

Today, we bid good-bye to Safiabeen, our Badi Behen, with mixed feelings of grief and happiness or to use Shakespeare's terminology, "with smile in one eye and tear in another." We are sorry Bombay will miss her, but at the same time we are sure this "queen-bee in the beehive of patriots" will attract people towards her wherever she goes and will find ever vaster fields of work. Today, when she is leaving Bombay, her hometown for the hilly land of Badshahkhan and that of her father-in-law, Khan Saheb, our only prayer is:

"May the winds be quiet and amiable; may there be no obstacles in your path." Ray you climb ever loftier heights and march from success to success!

Adieu, Sister!

THE TRAITOR

"Dad—did you have to learn to write and speak French when you were at school?"

"Yes, son, why?"

"Oh, I dunno! To me it seems a waste of time trying to do something the French do so much better."

* * *

"Where have you been?"

"Having my hair cut."

"You know you can't have your hair cut in the firm's time."

"Well, it grew in the firm's time, didn't it?"

"Not all of it."

"Well, I didn't have it all cut off."

FIVE MONTHS WITH SAFIABEHN

'Gaffar Nagar' of the Bombay Congress of 1934 gave me the first glimpse of Safiabeen, as it was then that I first saw her untiringly training the Sevikas, swiftly moving amongst and pacifying the crowds and working indefatigably for the Congress session.

Her smartness and unassuming demeanour fascinated me; the inherent sweetness in her attracted me towards her. After that, the way some of my friends who had joined the Sevika-dal used to talk about their G.O.C. whom they loved and admired made me still fonder of her. However, it was not till 1943 that I got an opportunity to come in close contact with her when jail brought us together.

A few days after my conviction, when I was removed from the Arthur Road to the Yeravda Prison, I was wondering what life would be like in that unknown place. Some praised the beautiful natural surroundings and the amiable company of that place whereas others were trying to impress upon me that the congested atmosphere and various currents and cross-currents of the internal politics of Yeravda would make me sick of that place in a very short time. So, I was not quite at ease when I entered the jail-gate. I, however, felt a little relieved when the matron after finishing the preliminary routine of searching my person and luggage told me that she had decided to place me in the Madame-Barrack where Safiabeen was staying with Kisanbai and Satyabhamabai Bor-

One Of Them

I was happy at the idea that I would be in Safiabeen's company but was not sure of her reactions to it. So, I entered the jail-compound with certain apprehensions and premonitions in my mind and straight went to Safiabeen telling her in an apologetic tone that I had gone to her because the matron had directed me accordingly. I anxiously waited for her reply. Safiabeen with her usual smile and charming ways came to me, patted me on the back and said "What are you talking, Usha! There cannot be any cause of inconvenience to any of us. Don't entertain such foolish ideas. Come in and make yourself at home."

Then, when she saw that I was quite happy and comfortable with Krishnabai who received me with the love and cordiality of a mother, she and Kisanbai called the assistant matron and asked for my things. I was given my bed, plate and pot. The assistant matron told me that it would be better if I could do without the rest as they were short of them. I consented immediately; but when Safiabeen and Kisanbai came to know about it, they protested vehemently and said, "No, no, that won't do. What about her spoon and jug and mug? Our Usha won't forego anything to which she is entitled. You can't 'banao' her like that. Go and get them immediately." I got all my things within half an hour. Then, they began to think as to how could my mother be informed that I was happy and comfortable and that she should not worry. They wanted me to write to my mother immediately. Thus, Safiabeen, Kisanbai and Krishnabai by their loving manners and the concern not only helped me in casting off my fears and apprehensions but made me feel that I was not a stranger but just one of them.

The Peacemaker

Safiabeen has got a knack of attracting people towards her as if with a magnetic force. The youngsters amongst us always liked to be doing something. They would either want to hoist the National flag on the matron's office or to say "Quit India" to the Superintendent. They would either like to smuggle letters or to peep through the peephole of the prison-gate and have a glance at the outside world or at their relatives, simply because these acts were prohibited. The elders wanted to lead a peaceful life and hence did not relish this "childishness" (ac-

cording to them) of the youngsters. They always tried to check the former's enthusiasm sometime rightly and sometimes wrongly. These two could never agree amongst themselves. However, members of neither group found any difficulty in coming to Safiabeen and explaining her their view-points.

Similarly, persons with divergent political views like Gandhites, Socialists or those leaning towards Communism always tried to avoid each other. Very often, they indulged in hot discussions.

"We cannot expect the infuriated masses to remain non-violent. Surely, we can't condemn them. One day or the other, the Congress will surely have to adopt the underground workers and their brave deeds." To this argument put forward by the Socialists, a Gandhite would reply. "What rot: How can the Congress ever favour or encourage the preachers of violence? Do you want the Congress to commit suicide or what? You newcomers always put forward senseless arguments and talk sheer bosh!"

"Whatever it is, but you know the old order will have to change yielding place to new. Do you know that like the British Government your days are to be numbered?"

"Shut up. You Fool....." Safiabeen would come and avert such wordy duels by saying, "But are not we all fools to bother our-

tolerance, considerateness or personal friendship to come in the way of championing a just cause or the upholding of principles. Once, when she was not well, the jail-doctor came and examined her. Afterwards, while talking to her, in his over-enthusiasm to prove the *bonafides* of the jail-officials, he said, "I am just like your brother." "But a *step-brother*," retorted Safiabeen.

The Matron was friendly with Safiabeen. But once, when she abused one of us, Safiabeen went to her and said without the least hesitation "Look here, Matron! You have abused one of us but we take it not as an insult to one particular person but to all. So, you will either have to withdraw your words and apologise or else be prepared for the worst consequences."

Usually, the monotony of jail-life is tedious and killing. It is enough to wreck a person. Only a person with a keen sense of humour can relieve this situation. We found such companion in Safiabeen. Her quick wit and ready-wittiness spared none.

Dr. Tarabai Limaye of Poona and Safiabeen were good friends. Tarabai was engaged to be married to Acharya Limaye of Poona. So, once, on seeing her depressed quick came Safiabeen's remarks, "Sunbai! (the name given to her by Safiabeen) it seems Limu has not written to you. Is this the way to treat a



Safia Khan.

pair of needles with her, as knitting garments either for her children or for her husband Saadullah Khan formed one of her chief occupations in jail. In spite of this, sometimes, she had to postpone her own work as all her needles were being used by her students.

Her tolerance was manifested even in religious matters. Not only did she regularly use to attend the evening prayers led by Premabeen but also used to recite the Sanskrit verses correctly. She understands and respects the Hindu codes and conventions. If someone had forgotten to apply 'kumkum' she would be the first to remind her to apply it. She is a non-vegetarian, but in jail, usually, she took vegetarian diet because she thought that it would perhaps hurt the feelings of some of her Hindu friends though none of them had said so expressly. Due to this tolerance and sympathetic understanding of her, many of her co-religionists misunderstand her and charge her with having become a Hindu and with having betrayed Islam.

That this charge is absolutely baseless is obvious from the fact that she fasts during the whole month of Ramazan and not only reads but acts according to the teachings of the Holy Quoran which are love to all, tolerance towards others and service of the poor. Her participation in "Ganpati" festival and "Mangalagor" celebrations and Premubeen's observing one "roza" with her were enough to make us all realise that as Iqbal has said "religion does not preach revenge or hatred" ("mazhab nahee sikhata apas men bair rakhna") and that we were all Indians first and Indians last, Hindus, Mahomedans or Parsis afterwards.

To know Safiabeen fully, it is necessary to know her unbounded and ardent love for her two children, Shamim and Anwar. The latter was only nine months when she left her. She was, therefore, afraid. Young Anwar would not recognise her on her release and it did actually so happen. Anwar not only refused to recognise her but asked one of the servants to drive her out of the house. What a painful experience it must have been for a loving mother like her whose only fault was that she loved her motherland and yet had not ceased to be dutiful wife or a loving mother!

A Critical Moment

Once, during the month of Ramazan, we had received the news that Shamim was not keeping well. We were naturally worried but soon followed the news of his improvement and our worry was dispelled. A day or two after that, some milk was spilt and I said, "Safiabeen, this is an ill-omen according to 'Ba'" (my mother) but she refused to encourage such superstitions. That evening, Safiabeen just broke her "roza" and she, Kisanbai and myself sat down for supper. We were all in a jovial mood. Safiabeen was teasing me for entertaining superstitious beliefs and we were telling her that her release-order

(Continued On Page 4)

By Usha Mehta

Here is an intimate pen-picture of Safia Khan, the G. O. C. of the Congress Sevika Dal. The author recalls the memorable days she spent with Safia in the Yeravada Jail during 1943 and reveals how the latter had made herself the guide, philosopher and friend of all the inmates—political as well as criminal.

selves with such things when our food is getting cold?"

Popular With Everybody

The criminals had always some complaint or the other to make against the jail authorities. They would either be overworked or underfed or insulted. Once, they had not got oil for a week. They told Safiabeen about it. The next day, she complained to the Superintendent with the result that all the criminals got oil in the afternoon. They all joined in blessing and praising her. I still remember Laxmavva saying, "Amchi Sappabai lai changli" (our Sappabai is very good).

The officials did not like her to be so popular with the criminals even then they could not help talking to her and even consulting her sometimes.

Once, we had washed our barrack and were very tired. So, we were thinking of going to bed rather early. But the assistant Matron on night duty came to our barrack at about 9 P.M. as usual. After about an hour's idle gossip, she began to tell a story of a king and his favourite and unfavourite queens. I got bored within no time and went to bed. When I woke up suddenly at about 1 A.M. some such words fell on my ears "the unfavourite queen poisoned the king." I got exasperated and said, "Damn your king, let him go to hell." "No, no, don't say that, Usha, the poor king is dying. Let him go to heaven," said Safiabeen and I could not help admiring the exquisite patience with which she listened even to such boring and meaningless talks.

Once, some of us were on a hunger strike on the question of unjust-looking-up of all prisoners including the detenus. The jail-authorities were adamant and equally firm were we. The situation was very tense. The jail-authorities were not even willing to have a talk with us but ultimately they had to call Safiabeen and negotiate with her and two others.

Thus, Safiabeen furnished a meeting-ground for persons holding divergent and diametrically opposed points of view. I thought that she for once could easily disprove that two parallel lines never meet.

Keen Sense Of Humour

She, however, never allowed her

loving and charming fiancée? That rascal does not deserve your hand. Come on! let me go and write to him that you have decided to lead a single life" etc. Tarabai could not help laughing with her and forgetting her worries.

Many had become impatient to get released. Safiabeen would say, "Laxmibai, what to do? This Government thrusts leadership on us. Shall we send a petition to the Secretary of the Home Department, stating that we don't want to be leaders or shall we go on a hunger-strike, for securing our release?"

She is very good at imitation. She knew Laxmibai Vaidya was very fond of Vivekananda. So, once, she imitated Vivekananda so nicely that all of us stood spell-bound for a moment. Then she began, "Laxmi! My Goddess! my Beloved! You know that you are my inspiring force and that I am mad after you. So, please do not go away leaving me alone to rot in this dungeon."

True Daughter Of Islam

Care for and thought of others is so natural with her that one pleasure of her jail life was to feed others. All those who were released received parties from her. Also, she did not forget to give presents to all those who celebrated their birthdays in the jail. Once, she received some fruits. It was the month of Ramazan and Mariyam, one of the criminals was fasting. So, she gave away some fruits to her. Some time after that, Dagdi (a woman with 20 years' sentence) came to her and casually mentioned that it being the Ekadashi day, she was fasting. This was enough for Safiabeen. She at once went in took out the remaining fruits from the basket and gave them away to Dagdi leaving none for herself.

Everything belonging to her was a common property. She was getting extra milk on Medical grounds, but even that she used to share with the 'C' class prisoners. She was permitted to lighten the "sigri" in the barrack due to her fasts in the month of Ramzan. The "sigri", however, was used more for the patients than for her. She being an expert knitter many friends used to come to learn knitting from her. She had more than half a dozen

WHITE COLLAR WORKERS' POSITION IN U. S.

OFFICE BOYS WILL RECEIVE RS. 450 P.M.!

The white-collar class in the United States—that is, members of the salaried middle class who perform services rather than physical labour—has grown faster than any other segment of the United States' economy. Its numbers—now about 12,000,000—have increased 127 per cent in 30 years, while the number of industrial workers increased only 24 per cent and the number of workers on farm fell off 16 per cent.

During the war, the acute demand for industrial workers temporarily retarded the rise of the white-collar group. Indeed, in many instances, manual laborers in the United States were paid more than office workers. Due to a longer work week and a higher pay rate per hour, the gross weekly pay of the average factory worker rose 75.5 per cent during the war. For salaried workers the rise in pay was only about half as much.

Now that reconversion is well along and war plants have been closed down, the upward trend in white-collar employment has been resumed. As retail establishments enlarge their staffs, new service establishments are opened, sales staffs of manufacturers and distributors are built up once again, and other prewar activities and service standards are resumed, white-collar workers are steadily growing in number.

Trend Towards Higher Pay

Basic salaries of white-collar workers in the United States are on the increase—both in Government and in private industry. For example, when a higher pay scale for employees of five large meat-packing concerns was approved by the National Wage Stabilization Board, 36,000 white-collar workers received a 16-cent-an-hour pay increase along with 90,000 other workers in the packing plants.

The Federal Government, both as America's largest single employer of white-collar workers and as an example to other employers, is in a position to influence general salary trends in this field. Consequently, the new scale of white-collar pay for Federal Government workers, effective July 1, 1946, is expected by observers to result in a trend towards higher pay for white-collar workers in private industry.

The new scale of white-collar pay for most of the 2,350,000 Federal civilian workers is 14 per cent above the rates established in July, 1945, with a minimum raise of 250 dollars a year in cases where 14 per cent is less than 250 dollars. The earlier pay increase given in July, 1945, averaged 15.9 per cent above pre-war levels.

Living Costs Go Up

In contrast with this pay raise of approximately 30 per cent that most Federal white-collar workers have received since the war broke out in Europe, living costs for moderate-income families have risen nearly 38 per cent, when five points are added for continued deterioration of quality and disappearance of low-priced merchandise.

According to private employment agencies, the new Government pay scale for office workers in the lower pay brackets—such as typists, stenographers, file clerks, etc.—is generally higher than that currently paid by private industry. This is so particularly in small cities and towns. But in the top pay brackets, it was reported, private industry pays higher salaries than the Federal Government for administrators, top-rank engineers, and other highly trained professional men and executives.

In the higher salary brackets, moreover, the percentage raise in pay for Federal white-collar workers levels off. Professional workers receiving as much as 7,500 dollars a year will get a 25 per cent increase above prewar pay, because the earlier pay raise was on a graduated scale, and no Civil Service salary can go above 10,000 dollars. No increase at all is provided for the President, Cabinet officers, members

of Congress, judges or top administrative officers.

This salary treatment for higher-paid officials also will have an effect, according to one news magazine. It declares the drift of top government employees into other work is likely to continue. Private business already has attracted scores of officials, and now competition is arising from international organizations. Employees of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are to have income taxes paid for them, and tax exemption also is being sought by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Most important effect of the Federal pay raise, however, is on the rank-and-file white-collar worker in private industry.

Typical Salaries In Civil Service

Typical salaries for standard jobs in Federal Government civil service under the new pay scale include the following:

Office boys, at the bottom of the ladder, are to get 1,690 dollars a year (approximately Rs. 450 a month) a 40 per cent increase over their prewar pay of 1,200. This gives the office boys as much pay as their supervisors used to get. A supervisor in charge of 35 or more of these messengers now will get 2,243 dollars (about Rs. 620 a month) instead of his prewar 1,680-dollar salary annually.

Janitors and building guards who are beginners will get 500 dollars more than they got before the war. A janitor now is to start at 1,822 dollars (about Rs. 500 a month), while a building guard will receive 2,020 (about Rs. 560 a month). Cleaning women working part time are to receive 90 cents an hour, which amounts to 5.40 dollars for a six-hour day.

File clerks range considerably in their pay, depending on the responsibility of the job. But a typical younger clerk now will be paid 1,954 a year (about Rs. 540 a month) or 35 per cent more than he or she got before the war. The principle of equal pay for equal work is followed by the Federal Government and women receive the same pay as men employees in the same jobs.

Telephone operators capable of handling local and long-distance calls will get the same pay as before but a chief operator with 20 to 40 girls under her supervision will get 2,644 dollars annually (Rs. 730 a month) instead of the 2,000 dollars (Rs. 550 a month) she was paid before the war.

Calculating-machine operators who can work complicated formulas in large figures will receive 2,168 dollars a year (Rs. 600 a month) a rise of 34 per cent. Good book-keeping-machine operators will make as much.

Stenographers of experience will enter the 40-a-week class (Rs. 575 a month). The Federal Government will start typists at 1,954 dollars (Rs. 540 a month). But a competent office girl, who can take dictation as well as type, will receive 2,168 dollars (Rs. 600 monthly) compared with 1,620 dollars (Rs. 450 a month) before the war.

A private secretary of outstanding ability, working for the head of an important government programme will get around 50 dollars to 57 dollars a week (Rs. 710 to Rs. 820 a month) under the pay raise. Before the war, most of these experienced secretaries were paid less than 40 dollars (Rs. 575 a month) a week.

Increases Less For Professionals

Statistical workers generally fall into a slightly higher salary bracket than stenographers, and have better "career" possibilities. A typical statistical worker, for instance, will receive annually 2,394 dollars (Rs. 665 a month) under the pay raise, with the chance of getting as much as 4,000 dollars (Rs. 1,100

monthly) in a supervisory position. A professionally trained statistician in charge of a difficult research job may receive as much as 7,100 dollars (Rs. 1,970 a month) as against 5,600 dollars (Rs. 1,550 monthly) before the war. At these higher salaries, however, the rate of salary increase begins to narrow. The statistician's new salary represents a 27 per cent raise over prewar pay. Lawyers, economists, scientists and other professional people also are subjected to this narrowing of pay increase.

A young man coming out of a university with his law degree or doctorate will start now at 2,644 dollars (Rs. 720 a month) compared with 2,000 dollars (Rs. 555 a month) before the war. An older lawyer without experience might start at the salary now to be paid an experienced law clerk—3,397 dollars (Rs. 940 a month). After five years in Government service, a bright lawyer or economist may be making nearly 5,000 dollars (Rs. 1,390 a month) on the new pay scale, instead of the 3,800 dollars (Rs. 1,050 a month) he would have received before the war. A few will be making more,

and some will be earning only 4,000 (Rs. 1,100 a month).

Administrative work attracts many of these professional men who stay in Government service, because it offers the main chance of advancing further. If one becomes a junior executive in charge of a section, he will get 5,905 dollars (Rs. 1,640 a month) or more. The same position paid 4,600 dollars (Rs. 1,290 a month) and up before the war.

Bureau chiefs at the top of the "career" service, and the chief legal and economic advisers to members of the President's Cabinet, benefit even less under the new pay scale. They also are the men most in demand by other employers. A top administrator who was paid 9,000 dollars (Rs. 2,500 a month) before the war will be paid 10,000 dollars (Rs. 2,770 a month) now. That is an 11 per cent raise, but the difference is largely eaten up by higher income taxes. It does not compare favourably with the salaries paid administrative heads in business.

Once he is making 10,000 dollars (Rs. 2,770 a month) a man has little hope at the present time for pay advancement in Federal Government service. For almost all positions open to "career" men, 10,000 dollars is the salary limit set by statute—U.S.I.S.

NEGROES: THE DEPRESSED CLASS OF AMERICA

(Continued from Page 3)

amazing amount of political freedom in China the struggle is as severe, but between entirely different kinds of people. In India the struggle is between castes and religions. In Japan it is between the liberal and the reactionary. Everywhere in the world, in every country, these two spirits struggle, and contend, with varying intensity. It is the same struggle, differing only in its centering.

The Solution

Here in the United States the struggle is clearly centralized about the Negro and racial equality. He is the occasion and the cause, sometimes avowed, but more often secret and even denied. Some Americans may evade the truth and say that the struggle is mainly economic or historic or some other. But those who face the truth know that it is racial.

The solution here, I say, depends upon the solution in the world. It may be that we shall not be able to solve our own problem until the Eastern people rise to a place of power equal with the western nations, and are able to demand racial equality everywhere. Twice China has set forth the necessity for racial equality in the world, once after the first world war and again after the second. Both times her voice was too weak to be heard, and the powerful Western nations ignored her.

But there will come a day when the peoples of the East must be heard, and it may be that on that day the peoples everywhere will be set free.

I say may be, for who knows what the peoples of the East will demand on that day? Only if they are able to hold to the teachings of their own wise men can there be hope of human equality for it was out of the East that the concept of human equality first came, from India and China and Palestine. If the peoples of the East forget the teachings of their own wise man and demand retribution and revenge instead of forgiveness and equality, there will still be no equality and happiness for mankind.

I hold no brief indeed for those white men who killed the Negroes in Georgia the other day. By all the laws of justice and right they, too, should be killed. I do not know if they will even be punished, or indeed searched for to be tried. But I do know that we must remember that never is a whole people guilty—among all peoples there are the good and the evil, and the good, wherever

they are, must stand together as brothers, for the sake of humanity.

Today is one of the days when my heart is heavy because I am white. I have lived and travelled in many lands where the people were dark and where men and women of my color oppressed them and ruled them.

Many times I have wept for this, even as a child, and wished that I were not white, because it is easier, for me at least, to suffer injustice than it is to be one of those who are unjust. I do not know how to make amends except by crying out against injustice, wherever I see it.

But the final sorrow was to return to my own country and to see here this vile injustice where the citizens of one color rise up and put to death the citizens of another color. How can I, as an American, hold up my head?

The Martyrs

Good people of all lands, when you look at the United States, when you meet Americans, understand this—the struggle for democracy here is very severe. It is not yet clear who is to win. We ourselves do not know. The confusion which you see in our foreign policies, the varying commands of American leaders set over you, the strange choices these make in countries for the moment subject to us, by the chance of war, the friends they choose who are really enemies of yours, all such things which you cannot understand, are the unsound fruits of our own division. The war goes on.

But remember, too, that it does go on. Americans are struggling within themselves today as never before to establish a real democracy. You who wonder at us must realize this, and help us where you can. Amid contradiction and confusion, the issues are becoming more clear and more firmly established. It is inevitable that as the forces of democracy grow stronger, the forces against democracy will struggle more fiercely too.

These four Americans have not died in vain. Because of the foul manner of their death, shame and anger will awaken many more Americans who were sleeping.

Ours is so beautiful and rich a land, life is so good for so many, it is too easy for the many to forget that for some others there are neither beauty nor riches here, and life is not good. The murder of these four must stand, a solemn reminder of the victory yet to be won in The United States of America.

Our Delhi Letter

Congress Begins Era Of Constitutionalism

New Delhi
The two-day session of the All India Congress Committee was an historic one.

It marked the end of an era; the era of struggle and strife to win Independence for India. It also ushered in a new era of constitutionalism, of consolidation of power and of justifying what the Congress had stood for, preached and professed for the last thirty years. In short, the session ushered in the century of the common man. It marked the triumph of reason over sophistry and humbug.

And yet it was an uneventful session. It was a timid affair. It was concluded in less than twenty-four hours. There was no glamour. There was no heated discussion. The opposition knew that it was fighting a losing battle. The Congress High Command had all the votes and did not even bother to put up its speakers "to convert the House to its view-point". The House was with the Congress High Command. It was their House. The forward block of twelve members were like intruders. They had had their say. They voted to justify their existence. Their day was over. Subhas Bose had not yet been re-incarnated.

Role Of Socialists

And yet the silent thunder of the coming man was visibly heard during the session. There was no mistake about it. Every one knew who he was. It was Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, a born revolutionary and iconoclast. He walked with authority and confidence. For, tomorrow belonged to him. He spoke twice during the session and was heard with rapt attention. He made it clear that the Congress had accepted the British Constitutional Plan, in spite of his advice and vote of the party. He and his party took no responsibility for that decision of the Congress. And yet, he being a democrat, must bow to the will of the majority.

He complained that on the issue of Interim Government the House had been presented with a fait accompli. And yet he would not upset the apple cart. He would not oust the Interim Government from office. He and his party had decided not to vote. The Secretary-General of the Socialists Party, Achyut Patwardhan, during the debate on the main official resolution referred to the activities of the Political Department, which, he alleged, was creating anti-Interim Government front in the Indian States. He also referred to Indo-British Combines in Indian industry.

Bhopal's Empty Declaration

Let me digress on these two issues. The Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the Nawab of Bhopal was a pro-Congress Prince till the late Lord Willingdon pulled him up. He re-emerged into political arena three years ago, when he was elected the Chancellor. The first major event of His Highness' Chancellorship was the en-bloc resignations of the Princes from the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. On the lines of British India, a Committee of action was set up. And what was this revolt about? The crisis had been created because after Sir John Thompson, there was a strong-willed Political Adviser to the Crown Representative, who wanted the Princes to put their own house in order.

Even bigger issue was the decision of the Government of India to catch the tax dodgers, who by setting up industries in Indian States in which the Rulers of the States were often share-holders, were evading income-tax to the tune of lakhs of rupees particularly on war contracts. On both these counts the Princes have won. The Political Adviser, Sir Francis Wylie was removed from his post and was kicked up to become the Governor of the United Provinces. Then again, the Government of India, suddenly discovered legal flaws in their decisions and gave up

After Thoughts On The A.I.C.C. Session

From Our Special Correspondent

taxing the tax dodgers in Indian States. This is, however, old history.

Coming to the current year, His Highness, speaking on a resolution during the last session of the Chamber of Princes made a declaration, which, even an astute politician like Pandit Nehru was led to believe was a charter of freedom for the people of the States. I may explain that firstly no resolution of the Chamber of Princes is mandatory and binding on the Princes. Secondly, the declaration was not a part of any resolution, but part of a speech which had no legal force, even if the resolutions of the Chamber had a mandatory effect. The declaration naturally is sleeping in pigeon-holes as far as the important States are concerned.

Negotiating Committee

This is the background. Let me come to the immediate present. Since the demand for Pakistan was made by the All-India Muslim League, "friends of India" have been making frantic efforts to divide Hindustan as well. Professor Complaned did it on the plea of dividing India on the regional basis; The Nawab Sahib of Bhopal and his satellites, during the Cabinet Mission's visit, made frantic efforts for "Rajasthan". Their efforts failed, because the bigger states, like Travancore and Mysore knocked them on the head.

The second act in the drama began when some unwary newspapermen were given the dope that the "Negotiating Committee" of the Princes will demand a representative Committee from British India; meaning thereby that the participation of the Muslim League in the Constituent Assembly was a "sine quo non" for the participation of the Princes in the deliberations of that body. My own belief, which is based on my talks with the Congress leaders, is that there shall be no session of the Constituent Assembly unless the Muslim League came into that body.

Having said so, could it not be, argued, as far as the Princes are concerned, that British India can equally insist on a negotiating Committee truly representative of the Indian States and its people and not of a few British Indian careerists, hired by the Princes. I may add that Princes themselves are not satisfied with the manner in which the Chancellor of the Chamber has organised his Secretariat. Then again, presumably in their individual capacity some members of the Chancellor's Secretariat are trying to bring about a rapprochement between the Congress and the League by telling the former to surrender.

Profiteering Patriots

Another member of the Secretariat, while in England last year invited the British capitalists to industrialise "Rajasthan". This brings me to the other issue of Indo-British Combines raised by Mr. Patwardhan.

For the last thirty years the Indian Industrialists have advocated for the liquidation of all British Commercial interests in India. They have sung the benefits of state enterprise, whenever the British interests were affected. So far so good. "Flag follows the trade", and if the British flag is to be hauled down in India, British trading interests, likewise should be liquidated. But, if the British interests are bad, they are doubly bad, when they go into combination with Indian interests.

For, under the new dispensation British industrialists would influence the British Government and the Indian industrialists would influence the Indian Government to the mutual benefit of both of them.

The German Socialist Libneitch said "the Future belongs to the People". He was murdered for this blasphemy. For the future does not belong to the people. It belongs to "the profiteering patriots." The race of junkers is not destroyed, though Germany might have been destroyed. The race is very much alive to the eternal glory of its own. Let Pandit Nehru beware of them.

Pant's Resolution.

The second official resolution was passed by a majority of 55 votes. It was opposed among others by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who could not be accused of habitual obstruction to the Congress High Command. Rumour has it that even Mahatma Gandhi did not like the Resolution.

The protagonists of the resolution did not question the principle that the members of the Interim Government should not be members of the Congress Working Committee. All they said was there was none in the Congress to take the place of the old guard. Was it not the biggest condemnation of the Congress leadership that during their stewardship they were not able to train a single Congressman to take their place. It meant a dark future for the Congress and the Country. A dynamic and revolutionary organisation is judged by the leaders it produces. The army cannot retreat, if its commander falls dead. The second-in-command must come out to lead. To say that leadership in Congress is dried up is a blasphemy against the

Great Organisation and against its leaders.

India has commenced the great experiment in self rule. Even the imperfect Indian Constitution of today is based on democratic principles. Opposition and criticism are like medicine to body politics. The Working Committee, for some years to come, will be the principal corrective of the Executive both at the Centre and in the Provinces. How can the Working Committee freely exercise the policy and programme of the Government, when members of the Government are its most influential members? The large opposition of eighty members showed how the non-whipped members thought. The Working Committee itself was divided on the issue. The majority in the Working Committee had had votes in the A.I.C.C. but the reason and logic was with the opposition.

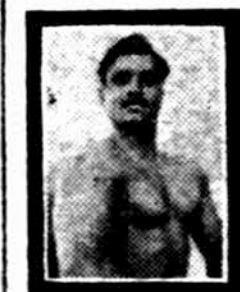
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This War Of Nerves Must Go

Bevin Joins Stalin's 'No War' Propaganda

LONDON, Sept. 28 (A.P.A.): The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, agreed with Premier Stalin last night that 'no further war is likely at present' but added pointedly that no peace was possible without a letup in 'the war of nerves.'

The statement came three days after Stalin's electrifying 'no new war' pronouncement, which had given hope to a war-weary world despite continuing sharp disagreement between East and West and continuing attacks and counter-attacks by the Moscow radio and the Western press.

Mr. Bevin spoke as large sections of the British press clamoured for a

statement, to a working class audience of the people who elected him to parliament, from the bombed, dreary Wandsworth section of London.

The Foreign Secretary said: 'We have recently had a statement from Russia that they do not anticipate a further war is likely at present. I do not think so either, and I do not know anybody who is asking for war.'

He added, however, 'There is one kind of war that must stop if we are to get peace—that is the war of nerves that has left some unfortunate countries in a state of disturbance.'

Mr. Bevin, who returned from the Paris Peace Conference on Thursday, declared emphatically that 'the acid test' is not the speeches made by statesmen but it is the approach in the conference room to the actual problems we are discussing.

'It will be there that we shall discover whether or not the United Nations have the co-operation which will make for the unity of mankind' he said.

Renewing his pledge to do all possible to avert war Mr. Bevin asserted, 'I will do my best and when I pass off the stage as a member of the Government I hope I shall have left nothing behind that will create further desire for war or further wars.'

'U. S. POURING OIL ON CHINA'S CIVIL WAR'
MOSCOW, Sept. 27, (Reuter): Accusing the United States of active interference in China, an article in

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Indo-Argentine Trade Pact Signed

3 Fast Boats With Wheat And Maize To Sail For India On Oct. 12

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 27 (Reuter): An Indo-Argentine Trade Agreement has been signed.

The basic terms are: Argentina promises export permits immediately for 140,000 tons of maize and 25,000 tons of wheat products already purchased by India; India undertakes to deliver Argentina before the end of the year 30,000 tons of jute and further 30,000 tons during the first six months of 1947; India also undertakes to facilitate Argentine purchases in India of rubber truck tyres and anti-locust insecticides.

An incident occurred after the signing of the Spanish and English texts. Dewan Chaman Lall, leader of the India Delegation, who signed on behalf of the Government of India, vehemently protested against alterations made without his consent and insisted that the original draft be adhered to.

Sinor Miguel Miranda, President of the Argentine Central Bank, who signed for Argentina, made light of the matter, but Lall gained his point and both the texts were sent back to the Secretaries to be retyped after which the second signing ceremony took place.

The agreement contains a clause providing that a portion of India's grain purchase shall be carried to India in Argentine ships, but the latter will not exceed three in number.

In this connection, Reuter understands that three fast Argentine vessels, capable of reaching India within 25 days will sail about October 12, each carrying slightly over 9,000 tons of maize.

On their return voyage, they will bring back jute and hessians purchased by Argentina.

Dewan Chaman Lall told Reuter that further delay in signing the agreement resulted from the fact that the Government of India which represents has no diplomatic rela-

tions with Argentina. It was finally agreed that Senor Miranda should sign on behalf of the Argentine State Export Institute pending establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Argentina when the agreement would automatically be ratified by the Argentine Government.

Dewan Chaman Lall, soon after his arrival in Buenos Aires, obtained export permits for the 144,000 tons of foodstuffs which are already on their way to India. To-day's agreement completes the transaction by making nearly 300,000 tons of foodstuffs available for the people of India.

Another clause of the agreement provides that every facility shall be given each other by both countries in regard to the purchases made for the future on value-for-value basis and both will facilitate each other's commerce.

PUNJAB GOVT. ISSUES CONTROL ORDERS ON GRAIN PROCUREMENT

LAHORE, Sept. 27, (API): The Punjab Government announced through a gazette extraordinary today that the control orders connected with the rice and paddy monopoly procurement scheme will come into force with effect from October 1 which roughly corresponds to the rice harvesting season. The orders are the Punjab Paddy (Restriction of Sale and Movement) Order and the Punjab River (Transport Restriction) Order.

It has already been announced that the wheat monopoly procurement scheme will come into force on October 15.

Wheat Flour Production Rise In U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, (U.P.A.): The Bureau of Census reported today that wheat flour production during August rose eight per cent to reach a total of 23,900,000 sacks compared to 22,100,000 sacks produced during July.

'Fakir Of Ipi For Pakistan!'

'Daily Mail' Man Says Gaffar Khan Will Go Down Against League Coalition

LONDON, Sept. 28, (U.P.I.): A strange report has been published in the 'Daily Mail' from its Delhi correspondent under the caption 'Indian Rivals Near Clash' with the pictures of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the Fakir of Ipi. The story reveals that the Fakir has declared himself in favour of Pakistan.

Ralph Izzard, the correspondent, writes: 'The Fakir's decision is of considerable importance. It means that should there be no settlement between the Congress and the Muslim League, then the fierce tribesmen of the Fakir's territory in Waziristan will stand solidly behind the League.'

'In addition other holy men in the tribal areas who control the Afrids and Mashuds are known to hold League sympathies.'

'Against this combination Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan would be helpless.'

Congress Session Preparations

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, Sept. 28. The Congress Reception Committee is going ahead with its work. The various sub-committees set up for the work are now busy with their work. The estimated budget of expenses for the session which was thought to be Rs. 10,00,000 in the beginning has now gone up to Rs. 24,00,000. The response from the people in general is quite encouraging.

The construction work of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition has begun.

Sri. V. V. Jera Jani has promised to come and guide the organisers of the Exhibition.

Smt. Asha Devi and Sri. Arya Nayanam have also been approached to organise the Tamil Sangh Section.

Calcutta H. C. Judge Dead

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28, (A.P.I.): Sir Syed Nasim Ali, a Judge of the Calcutta High Court and until recently its Acting Chief Justice, died late last evening at his village home at Bagnan. The funeral will take place at Bagnan.

prison and hanged from the lamp post in Plaza Murillo where the late President Villarreal's body was hanged. Latest reports state that the mob subsequently attacked the prison in which several officers were detained and after overcoming the guards dragged off the officers to Plaza and hanged them from other lamp posts.

to-day's official Soviet newspaper, 'Izvestia', says, 'Freighters flying the American flag bring thousands of tons of war supplies to China, sold to China as scrap. American B-29's in good condition are being war materials on Pacific islands have been handed over to China for one-third of their price as 'non-military property.'

'Permanent barracks are being built for American Marines on Chinese soil. Kuomintang airmen bomb Chinese villages with American bombs from American Flying Fortresses.'

'On the hypocritical pretext of mediation' the U. S. actively interferes in China's internal affairs, pouring oil on the flames of civil war.'

MOSCOW IGNORES U. S. LOAN OFFER

Fears Discussion May Reveal Shady Conditions In Balkans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (API): Russia's failure to answer a third U.S. invitation has convinced some Government officials that Moscow has abandoned hope of obtaining a requested \$1,000,000,000 American loan at least for the next year.

Noting Moscow's long months' silence, these American financial experts told a reporter that they regarded the subject as virtually closed, unless the Soviet unexpectedly changed its attitude.

In all three of its notes, the first of which was sent last January, the American Government notified Russia of its desire to talk over general economic conditions in the Balkans during the loan negotiations. Russia has replied in effect, that it considered such conversations irrelevant.

The United States, particularly has objected to the Soviet's exclusive five-year treaties of economic collaboration with Rumania and Hungary.

ATTEMPT TO KILL BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT

Would-Be Assassin Seized By Mob And Hanged From Lamp Post

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 27 (Reuter): Serious disturbances are reported to have broken out in La Paz (Bolivia) following an attempt, apparently by a crazed Army Officer, to assassinate Thomas Monge Gutierrez President of the Revolutionary Junta which took power when the Villarojo Government was recently overthrown by people's rising.

Gutierrez escaped unhurt, but the would-be assassin was seized by a mob as the police were trying to take him to

PANCHAYAT RAJ FOR UNITED PROVINCES

DR. KATJU'S PLAN CREATES SENSATION

Village Sabhas To Be Vested With Administrative Powers

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28.

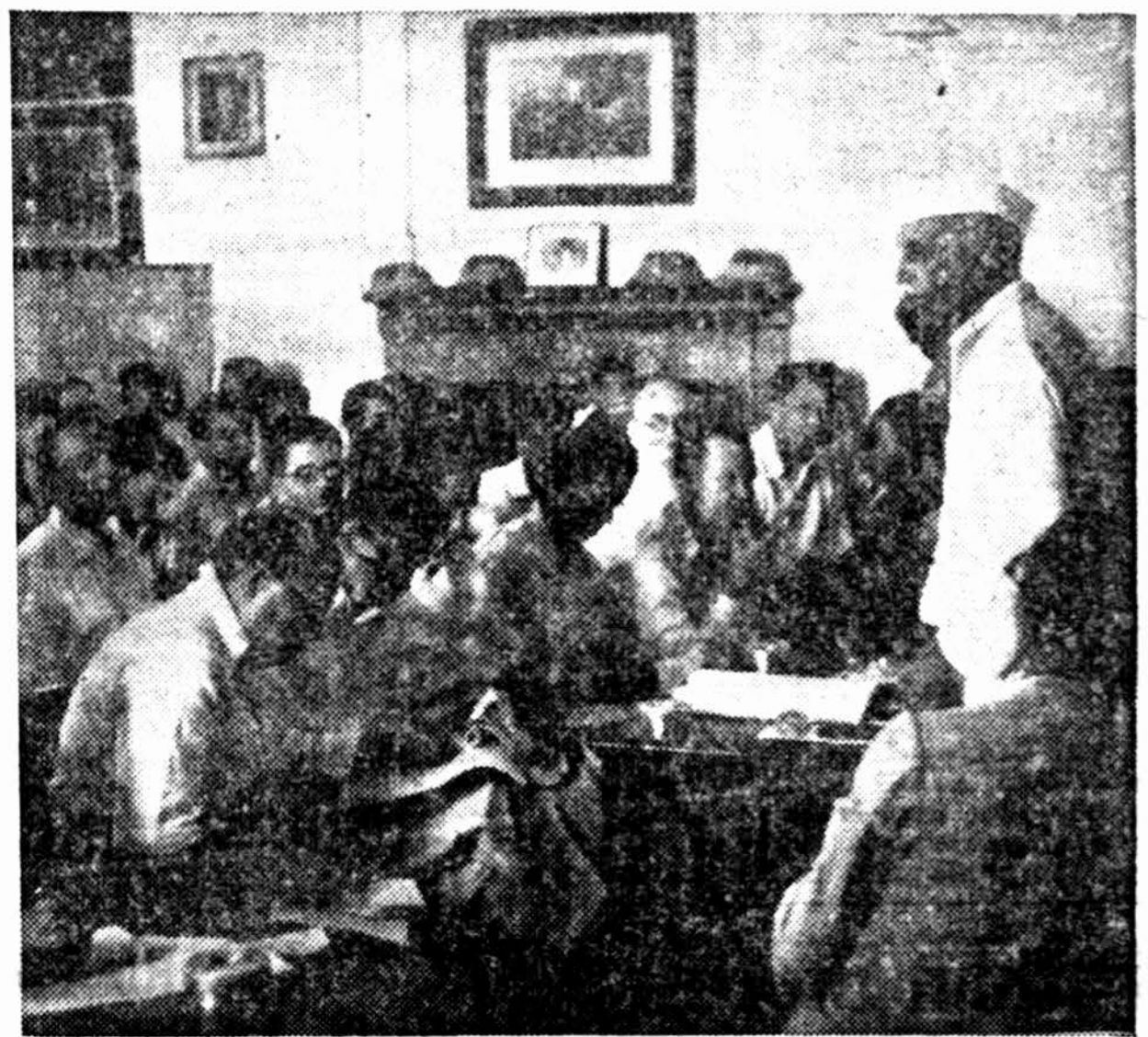
Far-reaching proposals are being discussed by Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Justice who is here on a short visit. Dr. Katju has created a sensation both among lawyers and laymen by his plans for Panchayat Raj in the United Provinces as the means of rural development. He proposes to establish 'Gaon Sabhas' in every village, which will be counterparts of City Municipal Boards.

Th Gaon Sabhas which will be composed of every adult man and woman in the village will have their own Executive and Working Committees known as panchayats. The Working Committee will consist of 30 members in the case of villagers below 1,000 in population and as many as 51 for villages above 1000 and below 2000. This Working Committee will prepare the budget and draw up a plan of action for next twelve months which will be placed before the Gaon Sabha for consideration. The Gaon Sabha will elect a head for each village known as 'panch' with executive powers. Gaon Panchayats will have powers to raise taxes. The Gaon Sabha will be a statutory body.

Along with this the Minister proposes to introduce a new system of judicial administration through the Panchayats in the villages. The Gaon Sabha in each village will nominate five 'panchas' to a judicial panel of a unit (each unit consisting of six villages). Each judicial unit will thus consist of thirty 'panches' or judges. Petty civil or criminal disputes arising in any village unit would be referred to a tribunal of five of these 'panches' of whom three should be residing outside the village and at least one 'panch' should be a resident thereof. These village tribunals will hold their sittings in public and hear witnesses and decide each case. It might impose fine and award sentences of imprisonment not exceeding two weeks in criminal cases. The de-

cision would not be open to appeal. Another innovation which Dr. Katju is determined to enforce is that first appeals in civil cases be heard by two judges and their decision be final, except when the court of first appeal give permission to appeal to the High Court on a question of Law which has remained undecided by the High Court before or the High Court itself gives permission to appeal. At present numerous second appeals are being dismissed by the High Court and lot of money in the shape of court fees is being wasted. After Dr. Katju has amended the Law as he proposes, the court fees will have to be paid only after the High Court has granted permission to file the second appeal in the High Court.

This scheme, according to lawyers ignores the fact that on many law points rulings of some of the High Court judges keeps varying and there are very few questions on which interpretation of judges remains settled for a very long time. If permission to appeal is not literally given the system will hamper the flexibility of judicial interpretation and laws and ostensibly wrong legal decisions may have no chance of rectification. According to some lawyers second appeals should be permissible on the question of important facts also where the court has grossly misinterpreted them. Lawyers are also worried as in the thousands of petty civil and criminal cases before the village tribunals they will be debarred from appearing and conducting these cases.



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Member for External Affairs, Government of India, enunciating his foreign policy at a Press Conference in Delhi.

Situation In Bombay Further Worsens

"5 Dead And 22 Stabbed Upto 5-30 p.m. On Saturday"

BOMBAY, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): "At midnight to-night, Bombay is having a four-hour lull, except for an acid-throwing incident in Golpitha area, stone-throwing by rival parties in Kamtipura area and the pelting of a couple of stones at police post in Dongri area", states a press note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay.

SITUATION UPTO 4 P.M.
Knife attacks, stoning and attempts at incendiarism were made over an extensive area of the city to-day, and

Brelvi's Health

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The improvement in Mr. S. A. Brelvi's condition marked yesterday has been maintained but, in the opinion of doctors, he is not yet out of danger.

continued till the Curfew hour indicating a further worsening of the riot situation.

BY 4 P.M. THERE WERE AS MANY AS 16 CASES OF STABBING FOUR OF WHICH WERE FATAL IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING THERE WERE TWO CASES OF ARSON.

All available police reserves were drafted into the troubled spots, where indiscriminate attacks with stones and sticks were reported.

Sewri, which was comparatively quiet during the past two weeks after a spate of violence during the early days of rioting again became a trouble-spot, to-day with four pitched clashes between frenzied groups of people.

The other scenes of violence were mostly in Agripada, Byculla, Lower Parel and Lal Baug areas.

The police are taking special precautions to check the violence from spreading to hitherto quiet districts of the city and rounding up of "goondas" is proceeding unabated.

7 STABBED IN 2 HOURS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes: "Seven persons were stabbed in isolated areas within the space

(Continued on Page 16.)

Khan the Frontier Congress leader, thus told the Associated Press of India on his return from Delhi.

He added that Pandit Nehru would visit the Frontier shortly and would go to the tribal area to get first hand knowledge regarding the problems of the tribesmen.

Frontier Votes For Maulana Azad

PESHAWAR, Sept. 28, (A.P.I.): The Frontier Congress Committee has proposed the name of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for the presidency of the Congress in the election caused by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resignation.

MENON INTERVIEWS MOLOTOV

Discussion Over Highly Secret Matters

PARIS, Sept. 28, (Reuter): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League in London, who is now in Paris as head of a special Mission from the Indian Interim Government had a two-hour interview with the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, this morning, but refused to make any comment on leaving the Russian Embassy here at 1-30 p. m. (local time.)

spokesman for Mr. Menon said that his chief was "seeing several other people" before returning to London early tomorrow.

Although Mr. Menon refused to comment on the nature of his talk, an Indian spokesman, in close contact with him, said earlier in the morning that the discussion was over highly secret matters, which could not and would not be disclosed.

"There is no connection between Mr. Menon's interview and Peace Conference subjects," the spokesman said. He added that the meeting was to deal exclusively with Indian and Russian relations.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru selected Mr. Menon for the Mission to M. Molotov because of his Communist background," the spokesman said. (Mr. Menon was formerly a Communist Councillor for the London Borough of Saint Pancras.)

The spokesman added that the interview with the chief of the Russian Peace Conference Delegation had "been difficult to arrange" and that Mr. Menon would make a full report to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Informed quarters here believe that the purpose of Mr. Menon's interview was to gain Soviet support for the new Indian Interim Government to offset particularly in foreign relations, the predominant British influence.

NEGOTIATING WITH RUSSIA FOR FRIENDLY ALLIANCE?

LONDON, Sept. 28, (U.P.A.): Reliable sources said today that Nehru's Interim Government is negotiating with Russia for a friendly alliance which would start a flow of foodstuffs from the Soviet Union to India.

V. K. Krishna Menon, representative (Continued on Page 16.)

STOP PRESS

MR. BRELVI, MUCH BETTER

BOMBAY, Sept. 28, (A.P.I.): Mr. S. A. Brelvi, editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" is much better to-day. His condition has improved.

LABOUR WINS IN AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE, Sept. 28, (Reuter). First Australian general election results make it certain that the Labour Government headed by Mr. Joseph Benedict Chifley will again be returned to power.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 28, (Reuter): the Stern Gang (Jewish Terrorists) to-day issued a manifesto urging their members to "trust in God and fight." The manifesto warned the British authorities: "We will multiply our blows against you. We will strike without pity."

Jinnah's Appeal To Press

Do Not Speculate On Talks With Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah had an interview with the Viceroy at 7 p.m. to-day.

The interview lasted 55 minutes. Mr. Jinnah declined to answer pressmen's queries as to whether and when he would meet the Viceroy again.

Mr. Jinnah appealed to the Press not to speculate on the talk he had with the Viceroy.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW POSSIBLE.
To-day's Jinnah-Wavell interview was the third of the present series. A fourth meeting is regarded as possible.

The only other event to-day connected with these negotiations was a meeting at the Balmiki Colony attended by Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad and Mr. Sarat Bose.

TRIBAL DEPUTATION TO MEET JINNAH

PESHAWAR, (A.P.I.): Two deputations of Maliks and representatives of the tribesmen of Khurram Agency have left for Delhi to pay their respects to Mr. Jinnah and to get instructions from him regarding the future programme.

Earlier the two deputations met Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Frontier Muslim League Leader, and according to the latter, pledged their support to the cause of Pakistan. Khan Abdul Qayum Khan added that a feature of the deputations was that both Shiias and Sunnis who had previously been at loggerheads had joined hands.

Another Jirga representing all the eight Afridi sub-tribes, headed by Mali Abdul Khan, an influential leader of Tirah met Khan Samin Jan Khan and other Muslim League leaders. Khan Samin Jan said later that plans were discussed for a drive in favour of Pakistan.

Nehru-Jinnah Meeting Likely

"Dawn" Thinks Settlement Is Feasible

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28.
A Nehru-Jinnah meeting is envisaged by knowledgeable persons here. Lord Wavell, according to these sources, is credited with having appealed to Pandit Nehru to treat the League generously in the event of a meeting. Presumably Lord Wavell has been acting as a mediator between the Congress and the League.

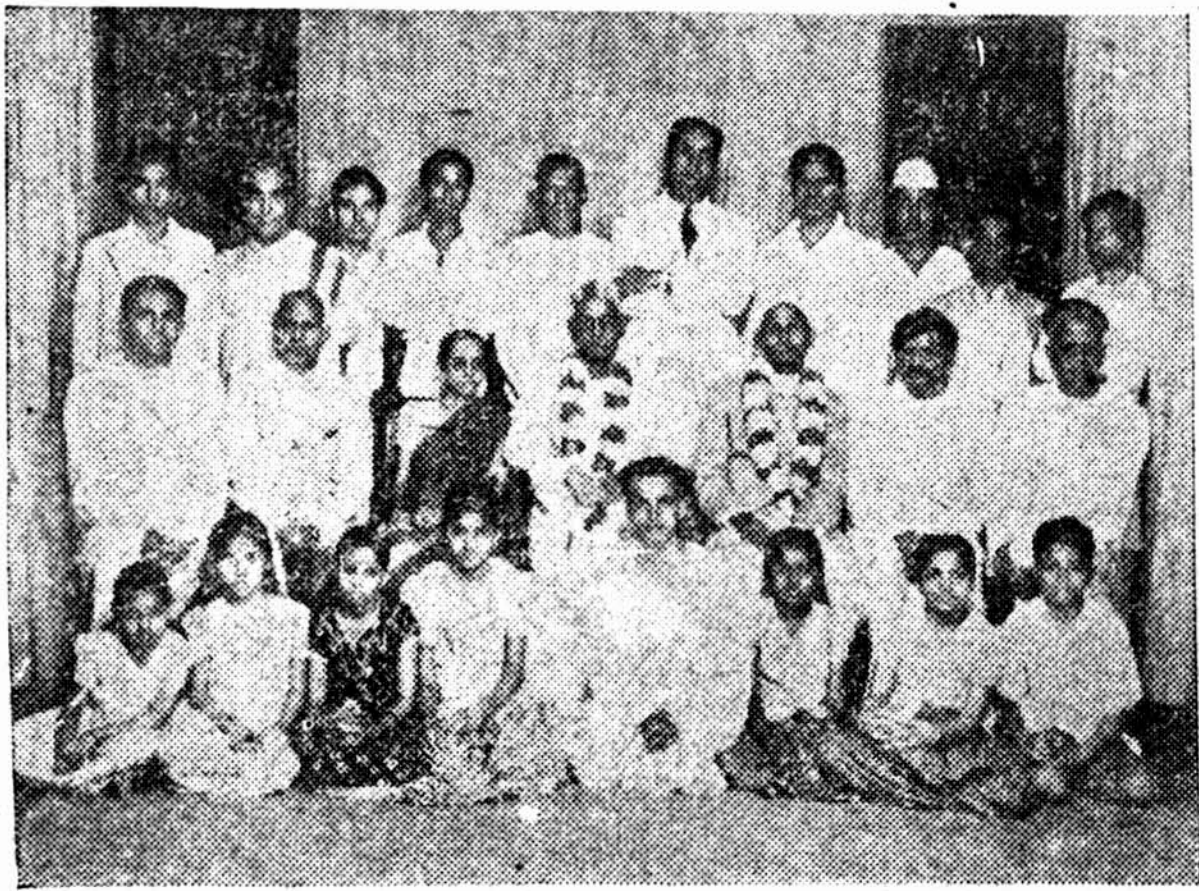
The issue, as reported yesterday, hinges on the inclusion of a non-League Muslim in the Cabinet. Other points at issue are regarded as capable of mutual adjustment. Efforts, therefore, are being directed to evolve a formula which might meet Mr. Jinnah's viewpoint without impairing the national character of the Congress.

One formula indicated yesterday, for which support is being canvassed, is to secure recognition by the League that Congress is a fully representative body and has unfettered right to nominate its team. Submission of a joint list of names by the Congress and the League would follow this declaration.

The League paper, "Dawn", writing editorially today, makes a significant comment that the "reconstruction of the present Government was not absolutely unlikely."

Nehru's Visit To Waziristan

PESHAWAR, Sept. 28, (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Vice President, Interim Government, may call a meeting of tribal representatives to discuss with them the difficulties of the tribesmen and to evolve a satisfactory solution of these difficulties, Khan Abdul Gaffar,



The Bombay Tamil Sangam celebrated "Bharati Day" last week. Sri V. Ramaswami, known by his pen name "Va Ra", a friend of poet Bharati specially came from Madras to inaugurate the function. Photo shows a group of participants with "Va Ra" in the centre along with girls and boys who participated in Bharati song contest.

Pathan Stories Magnified

Ghaffar Khan Satisfied With Kher's Assurance

PESHAWAR, Sept. 28, (A.P.I.): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said here today that the Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, had given him a firm assurance that he would personally go into the difficulties of Pathans in Bombay during the recent riots and would render them every possible assistance.

In view of this assurance, said Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Pathans should go about their business peacefully and with a calm mind without being influenced by the communal situation.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said he had a long talk with Mr. Kher regarding the recent riots in Bombay, with special reference to the conditions of the Pathans in that city. Mr. Kher had assured him that Khan Mohammed Yunus Khan, who had been deputed to Bombay to study the facts regarding the Pathans, had been given all possible facilities to meet Pathans and collect facts and figures.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was of the opinion that most of the stories regarding the Pathans during the riots had been exaggerated and "unnecessarily magnified."

RIVAL ARAB ARMIES WOO MUFTI

JERUSALEM, Sept. 28, (A.P.A.): Another new dissension cropped up in Palestine yesterday although the Holy Land on the surface was quietly observing the Jewish and Moslem holiday.

The newest issue is between two major Arab armies, whose leaders are striving for a merger but at the same time manoeuvring for the upper hand in a unified Arab military organisation.

Both the Futuwah, which is backed by the Hussein party, and Nejada which claims to be non-political, held manoeuvres yesterday and their leaders both announced that negotiations for a merger were nearing fruition.

The Nejada Commander left for Alexandria last evening to seek the support of the Mufti, whose picture adorns the insignia of the rival Futuwah.

Maharaj Singh Report By Middle Of October

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): The Indian delegation led by Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, which recently visited East Africa, will submit its report before the middle of October.

Sir Maharaj Singh left for Lucknow to-day and will return to Delhi on October 4, to complete the report.

Favourites Oblige At Poona Races

Grand Treble For Maharaja Gwalior

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 28.

The weather, to-day, when the first Autumn meeting was decided, was sultry; but punters rejoiced greatly with most of the wins going to the favourites. The Gwalior colours were again in the limelight. The large princely establishment did the hat-trick, by winning in a row, the fifth, sixth and seventh events, and the Gwalior-owned R'n Tin narrowly failed in the last event despite Roberts' vigorous handling.

The bookmakers were smashed in a couple of events by big operators. Qamar Adnan, the facile winner of the first division of the Holkar Plate, appears to be in tremendous form and should win races in higher class also.

As many as 132 persons collected Rs. 292 each on the treble pool.

Following are the results of Autumn Meeting, First Day, Saturday, 28th September, 1946:—

THE LONAVLA PLATE, Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major A Svamvur's JUST SO 9-0

W T Evans 1

Mr Osman Chotani's PARAMOUNT

POWER 8-7 car 8-0 Kahad 2

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's

FULL HOUSE 8-13 car 8-6

Shivaji 3

H H the Maharaja Scindia of

Gwalior's USHA 9-2 Roberts 4

Not run: Firouze.

Won by: Head, 3/4 length, 1 1/4

lengths.

Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs.

15. Rs. 19 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: G Bunnette.

THE LONAVLA PLATE, Division I.

—Distance 6 furlongs.

Khan Saheb S Rashid Ahmed's

COMET 8-4 Kheemsingh 1

Messrs. V Rosenthal and F G

Travers' GIPSY GEM 9-4 Evans 2

Mr C A Murad's NARGIS 8-2

car 8-3 Chavan 3

Messrs J D Banatwalla and D N

Khambatta's GINGER GIRL

8-2 B McQuade 4

Not run: Jesting Pilate.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2

lengths, Head.

Time: 1 minute 15 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs.

14. Rs. 15 and Rs. 21.

Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE HOLKAR PLATE, Division I.

—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Keshardev H's QAMAR ADNAN

8-12 Evans 1

Mr Mahomed Jamoor's NAJAIMAN

SAMI 9-1 P Khade 2

Mr B R Kapoor's IRAQ MARSHAL

9-0 car 8-11 Hanuman Singh 3

Mr R J Sitia's SOLFERINO 9-0

car 8-9 Uttamsingh 4

Not run: Our Eve and King Canute

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 6 lengths, 2

lengths.

Time: 1 minute 22 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs.

13. Rs. 15 and Rs. 48.

Trainer: E Mahomed.

THE G V SHENDE PLATE, Division

I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A S Motabhoj's DANCING

MISS 7-10 car 7-11 Raffaele 1

Rao Saheb D K Parker's CHOCO-

LATE BABY 8-13 Khade 2

Messrs. Hope and A L J Talib's

DULHAN 8-10 Kheemsingh 3

H H the Maharaja Scindia of

Gwalior's JALTARANG 8-6

Roberts 4

Not run: Nayan Tara.

Won by: 3 lengths, 3 lengths, 1

length.

Time: 1 minute 16 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 143. Places Rs.

29. Rs. 16 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: Moosa.

THE HOLKAR PLATE, Division II.

—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Scindia of

Gwalior's KEERTI KUMAR

8-8 Kasbekar 1

Mr F A Irani's BHAIJAN 8-8

car 8-11 Bhoorsingh 2

The Raja of Miraj, Jnr's NAIM

AL SHABAB 9-0 car 9-3 Nasir-

uddin 3

Mr Agab Abdulla's NAQIB 7-12

Purtoosingh 4

Not run: Bazooka.

Won by: Short head, 4 lengths, 2

1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 25 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs.

13. Rs. 13 and Rs. 28.

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

THE CURRAGH PLATE—Distance

7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Scindia of

Gwalior's ROYAL DANCER 8-13

Roberts 1

The Chief of Pardi's PANNA

7-13 Mullsingh 2

Mr A A Suterwalla's LITTLE

CAESAR 8-11 Evans 3

Mr B L Panjab's STAR OF

SIROHI 8-0 Kheemsingh 4

All ran.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Short head,

1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 30 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 74. Places Rs.

17. 153 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

THE G V SHENDE PLATE, Division

II—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Scindia of

Gwalior's VIJAYA DEVI 9-0

Kasbekar 1

Mr Chandulal J Shah's KHILOUNA

8-5 Kheemsingh 2

Mr Bhogilal H Patel's NORMAN-

DY 8-9 Mullsingh 3

Mr B R Patel's JESTING MAID

9-9 P Khade 4

Not run: Khusrung Jung and Draupadi.

Won by: Short head, 1 1/2 lengths,

3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs.

53. Rs. 24 and Rs. 24.

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE—Distance 1

1/4 miles.

Mr V R Sharma's EISENHOWER

8-12 Khade 1

H H the Maharaja Scindia of

Gwalior's RIN-TIN-TIN 9-4

Roberts 2

Dr Abdul Jabbar al Rizali's

MAHFUDH ADNAN 8-0 car 7-9

Kasbekar 3

Li-Col N D Gandhi's TIME

STEP 7-8 car 7-1 Jagdish 4

Not run: Mosaki Pasha and Ward

al Jiyad.

Won by: 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths,

4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 23 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 63. Places Rs.

26. Rs. , and Rs. 39.

Trainer: Ahmed Abbas.

CEYLON INVITES INDIAN

CRICKET TEAM

COLOMBO, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): The

Indian Cricket Team which recently

visited England has been invited by

the Ceylon Cricket Association to pay

a two-week visit to the Island when

it arrives in Colombo. In view of

the cancellation of the West Indian

tour of India, the C.C.A. has extended

this invitation to the Indian Crick-

ets. Board.

NEW CAPITAL FOR ORISSA

CUTTACK, Sept. 28, (U.P.I.): The

Premier of Orissa, Mr. Harekrishna

Mehtab, yesterday tabled a short-notice

resolution recommending the location

of the capital of Orissa at Bhubanes-

war, 20 miles South of Cuttack. The

notice of the resolution was given

last evening and it will be moved on

September 30.

It will be recalled that the Orissa

Assembly passed a resolution in 1938

that the capital should be located

Chowdhwar, some four miles north of

Cuttack.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 28, (A.P.I.):

The following is the daily weather

chart showing the maximum and mini-

mum temperatures and rainfall in in-

ches during the past 24 hours from

June 1 and departure from normal re-

corded at 8 a.m. today.

Abu 74 61 0 69.7 plus 11.1 Ahmeda-

bad 90 74 0 26.7 minus 1.4 Ahmedna-

gar 91 70 T 19.4 plus 1.4 Ajmer 89 67

0 23.2 plus 5.0 Aurangabad 88 72 0 26.2

plus 2.7 Bangalore 80 66 0 17.6 minus

0.2 Baroda 93 72 0 39.6 Belgaum 80 67

0.2 49.6 plus 10.4 Bhopal 92 73 0 46.4

minus 1.3 Bhuji 91 73 0 12.9 plus 0.5

Bombay 86 77 0 71.0 plus 4.2 Calcutta

94 79 0 11 Delhi 96 74 0 24.4 plus 2.4

Gulbarga 89 70 0 20.9 minus 1.4

Hyderabad (Dn) 85 70 T 16.3 minus

5.5 Karachi 86 78 0 3.9 minus 2.1 La-

bore 99 75 0 14.1 minus 0.3 Lucknow

89 73 0 23.8 minus 11.2 Madras 94 73

0 16.5 plus 2.2 Mahabeshwar 72 63 0

289.7 plus 41.0 Mysore 78 68 T 14.3

plus 1.5 Nagpur 95 73 0 44.8 plus 2.2

Patna nil Peshawar 95 73 0 1.3 minus

3.1 Poona 90 70 0 1.2 plus 1.5 Ral-

chur 86 73 T 17.8 minus 0.9 Rajkot 93

70 0 22.4 minus 0.8 Sholapur 86 69

0.1 26.7 plus 6.6 Surat 91 26 0 59.5

plus 0.4

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL MONDAY EVE-

NING:—

Light to moderate thunderstorm-rain

will occur locally in the Bombay Kar-

natak and the Hyderabad Karnatak and

at a few places in Khandesh, Mawal,

the Deccan, Marathawada, central Hy-

derabad, Telungana and the south Kon-

kanpatti. Otherwise weather will be

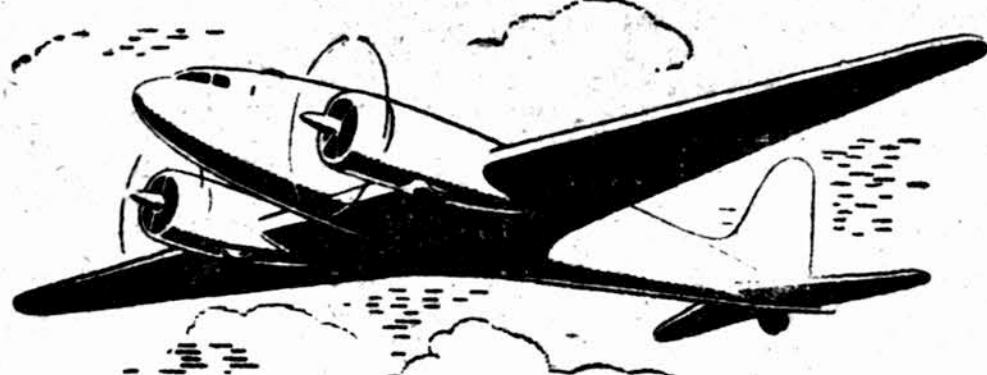
generally dry.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS:

No appreciable change in the weather

is expected.

And now on the air routes of India



Fly to all parts of India
By MISTRI AIRWAYS

AROUND THE CITY TO-DAY

Hindu: Asoe Shud 4, 2002
Muslim: Zilkad 3, 1365
Parsi: Fervardin 26, 1316
Sunrise: 6-29 a.m. Sunset: 6-30 p.m.
Hightide: 02-03, 13-50
Lowtide 07-45, 19-57

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Reincarnation: Why? How?" Jhangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, at 5-0 p.m. today.

MAZDAZAN PRAYER MEETING: At 10-30 a.m. today at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Dastur Bode will sermon on "Praising God Thy Goodness". At 5 p.m. He will speak on Gathas.

YOU: Meeting of Youths' Own Union—will be held at Cama Oriental Institute's Library Hall from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. tomorrow.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION: Swami Sambhuddhananda's class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Hall, at 9 a.m. today. He will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at 5-30 p.m.

MAHAVIRA JAIN VIDYALAYA: 31st recital by Sgt. Ravishanker at 9 a.m. today in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz.

MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA: 31st Annual general meeting in the Lecture Hall, at Gowalia Tank Road, at 4 p.m. today.

KHALSA COLLEGE UNION: Gandhi Jayanti today. Mr. Shamji Karamsi to preside.

GREAVES COTTON & ALLIED COS. EMPLOYEES' UNION: Special general meeting at 2 p.m. today Cama Hall, Apollo Street.

HINDUSTHAN SAMAJ SEVA MANDAL: Sgt. I. M. Shroff, President of the Mandal, will speak on "Our Duty" to Bombay Peace Patrol volunteers at 3-30 p.m. today at 18, Second Panaswadi Lane, Moti Building, Bombay 2.

"D" WARD PEACE COMMITTEE: A meeting of the representatives of the various peace committees at 9 a.m. today in the Girgaum Office, Congress House, to co-ordinate peace activities in "D" Ward.

BOMBAY SWEEPERS UNION: Managing Committee meeting at 3 p.m. today. Mr. B. N. Rathod to preside. Class of Harijan Service class by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala at 10 a.m. today. Both in Union Office.

'A' WARD FORWARD BLOC: Steudy class at 10 a.m. today at 20, Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

WIRELESS OPERATOR'S EXAMINATION: The next quarterly examination for the award of certificate of competency as Wireless Operator will be held at the P. and T. Training Centre, Jubbulpore, beginning on October 29, 1946.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONGRESS: The Executive Committee has fixed the following dates for the annual elections. Last day for sending in the Nomination papers. Oct. 5 before 6-0 p.m. General Body Meeting. On Oct 6 at 4-30 p.m. in the B.S.C. Office. Elections on Oct. 7 between 9-0 and 12-0 noon and 1-0 and 6-30 p.m. in B.S.C. Office (42, Kennedy Bridge).

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ART IN INDUSTRY: Annual Exhibition has been unavoidably postponed and will take place from December 1 to 15, 1946 in Calcutta instead of from November 15 to 30, as originally scheduled. The closing date for acceptance of entries in Bombay is now October 15 and Calcutta November 1.

City Policeman Suspended

BOMBAY, Saturday. A police constable who was in the practice of accepting illegal gratification from bullock cart men passing the prohibition post at the Duncan Causeway Barrier in North Bombay, was trapped yesterday by the anti-corruption branch of the Bombay C. I. D. The constable is under suspension.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Sept. 29
BOMBAY—1.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Diruba Solo (By V. S. Shringkar (7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 G. N. Goswami Instr. music 8-45 Master Dinanath (Surat) 9-0 Mohammad Rafi (Thumri) 9-15 Mohantara Talpade (Compositions of P. G. Gupta) 9-30 Wamanrao Sadolkar 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Film review in Hindustani by Habib Kanvir 11-45 Ustad Falyaz Khan (Baroda).
12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mehboob Jan (Sholapur) (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 music 4-20 Wamanrao Sadolkar 4-50 G. N. Goswami Instr. music 5-15 Gammat Jammal (M) 5-45 Gottuwadyam Recital By Ponnuswami 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Akhtari Bai Faizabadi 6-30 Mohammad Rafi 6-45 Mohantara Talpade (Light Marathi songs) 7-0 M. S. Kanetkar 7-15 G. N. Goswami (Instr. music) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Maqroos" (Play in Hindustani by Shaikat Thanva) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-45 Air Orchestra Conducted by D. Amel 10-0 Symphonio hour.



Late Mrs. Putlibai Vicajee
D. B. Taraporewalla

The death has occurred in Bombay of Mrs. Putlibai Vicajee D. B. Taraporewalla, the eldest daughter of the late Khan Sahib Bomanji Sorabji Wadia, who was the last Master builder of the Bombay Dockyard and the wife of Mr. Vicajee D. B. Taraporewalla, the founder of the Vicaji D. B. Taraporewalla Institute of Science in Wadia College, Poona. The deceased was a Wilsonian graduate, and took a very keen interest in all charity schemes formulated by her husband. Being kind hearted and social by nature, she made a very

CHARTER OF INDIAN WOMEN'S RIGHTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A sub-committee of the All-India Women's Conference is now engaged. It is learnt, in studying how the various democratic countries in the world have incorporated women's rights in their respective constitution. The knowledge thus gained is to be made available to the women members elected to the Constituent Assembly.

A charter of women's rights has already been framed by the conference setting forth the fundamental rights of Indian women and the women members to the Constituent Assembly will seek to get it embodied in the new Indian constitution.

The charter has been framed on the basis that "the status of the Indian woman should be improved and brought on a par with that of man so that she may contribute her legitimate share to the general reconstruction of the life of this country and to a wider world."

The fundamental rights listed in the charter claim equality for "all citizens before the law, irrespective of caste, creed or sex" and demand that "no disability attaches to any citizen by reason of his or her religion, caste or sex in regard to public employment, office of power or honour and in the exercise of any trade or calling."

On the question of franchise, the charter demands that every woman of large circle of friends who all mourn her loss.

HOTEL WORKERS' STRIKE POSTPONED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A decision to postpone the city-wide hotel and club strike was taken by the Council of Action of the Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union yesterday.

Mr. Mahomed Jafer, President of the Union, states: "The Council of Action has decided to postpone the strike in response to the advice of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, not to precipitate action at this juncture and to avoid inconvenience to the public and his assurance to do his best and in view of the continued disturbed conditions in the City."

If the strike had materialised, it would have involved 3,500 employees of the Taj, Majestic, Green's, Grand, Ritz, Brandon and Co., Argentina, C.C.I. Wellington Sports Club, Savoy, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, D. Agiuer and Co., and other palatial and luxurious hotels and clubs.

It is learnt the negotiations between the Union and the managements of the Taj, Green's, Grand and D. Agiuer and Co., are still going on.

21 or above be given the right to vote in elections to the legislatures, municipalities and local bodies and be represented on all these bodies.

The charter also demands an equal moral standard for man and woman; and the right to hold, acquire, inherit and dispose of property equally with man.



THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

What so-called history presents as the Sepoy Mutiny was, in reality, an Indian revolt which grew, as it expanded, into a war of independence—the first of its kind that had been seen on an all-India scale. Whatever supplied the spark that made the conflagration, the root cause was the emergence of a spirit of patriotic self-assertion which had been working its way silently in the Indian hearts through all the years of subservience since 1757, the black date of Plassey. The conflagration of 1857 subsided, but the desire for freedom from foreign yoke kept ever burning, seeking out newer channels of expression for its final consummation which is yet to come.

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"Cease These Brutalities"

Bengal Premier's Call For Concerted Peace Drive. Call To Newspapers

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): An earnest appeal to the members of the Bengal Legislature, those who support the Government and those who do not, to bend all their energies together for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the province, was made by the Chief Minister of Bengal, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, speaking in the Bengal Legislative Assembly today.

The Chief Minister, who was replying to a statement on the present situation in Bengal made by the Leader of the Opposition in the House, said: Let your people and our people go out within Calcutta and throughout Bengal approaching everybody with one message that we have got to live together and there must be peace in Bengal.

Disagreeing with the Leader of the Opposition that the situation had passed out of the hands of the political leaders and had been taken up by goondas of both the communities, Mr. Suhrawardy said that Government had to stop it. They would do their best and strain their utmost energy to keep peace and put down disorder.

Condemning the insensate stabbing of innocent people, he said: It is of no advantage to anybody. It is not going to bring either Pakistan or Hindusthan nearer, nor is it a political fight that is being waged.

SITUATION IN EAST BENGAL

Continuing Mr. Suhrawardy said that Government were fully aware of the situation in East Bengal and the District and Sub-Divisional Officers were also alive to the situation. They as well as the police were doing their best and he hoped that no untoward incident would happen during the Pujas. The Chief Minister had also heard some reports, and very serious reports, that a number of persons had been imported from outside, he would not say by which party. The Intelligence Officers of the Government were out and he had no doubt that they would be able to report on any influx of new faces. He had been receiving reports also from East Bengal regarding various incidents. If the Leader of the Opposition would read the comments on these reports and read subsequent press reports issued by Government after proper enquiry he would find that these were exaggerated.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPINGS

The Chief Minister added that the Leader of the Opposition had referred to what he called serious cases of abduction of a large number of women. His terms were very strong, too strong in his opinion for the occasion, because of the attempts to keep alive the spirit of revenge which he hoped the Leader of the Opposition would consider it his duty to smother. He was unable to agree that there had been a large number of cases of abduction of women. Anybody inside this House or outside who had the slightest sense of responsibility would do nothing but strongly condemn the abduction of women of any community. This was a matter, he added, which brought down human beings to the level of beasts. He hoped that exemplary punishment would be meted out to the offenders.

POLICE DISPOSITIONS

Replying to criticisms about the manner in which the police took action to keep down disturbances, the Chief Minister said that the old Control Room system had been changed for establishing certain number of bases, composed of armed and unarmed police and also a large number of pickets scattered in dangerous places. There were also a number of mobile parties in motor cars as well as on foot. All these were being done but, the Chief Minister maintained, it was obviously impossible to stop stabbing inside a lane or somewhere in the midst of a crowd where no one could see who had done the mischief. Instructions, however, had gone forth that there should be no tenderness against the miscreants. This much was certain that now no incident was allowed to pass unnoticed. Immediately on receipt of information, the police proceeded to the spot and took whatever steps they could and rounded up those persons who were likely to do mischief.

PUJA CELEBRATIONS

Referring to the ensuing Puja celebrations by the Hindus, Mr. Suhrawardy said that it would be a calamity of the first order if there was any interference in the celebrations of the religious observance of the Hindus. He earnestly requested the Muslim community to curb its enthusiasm if it had any intention of dis-

turbance which he was sure it had not. "We are at the present moment sitting on the brink of a volcano or on the edge of gun-powder and we cannot afford to take the slightest risk," he said. To the Hindus he prayed that they would conduct their Pujas without attempting to provoke the Muslims. He urged them to realise that side by side with them also lives another community that could not join with them in their celebrations.

WARNING TO NEWSPAPERS

Announcing Government intention to stop the presentation of news "which provokes one community against the other", the Chief Minister said that his request to the newspapers coupled with the warning in a recent press conference had gone unheeded and Government now had got to stop it. He had been taking stock of the manner in which reports were being presented in the press. He found that Hindu papers were going to the extent of stressing the fact that more Hindus had been killed and assaulted than Muslims and the effect was retaliation. In order to give a colouring to their statements they were giving the names of the persons assaulted, but when he checked them up with the police reports he found that the Muslim names had been left out. The same was the case with the Muslim papers. They were stressing over and over again as if Muslims only had been assaulted, and the effect was the same retaliation. If stress was laid that one community was being assaulted, next day the reverse took place. This had got to be stopped, he said. He was going to be particular about Calcutta, because he firmly believed that if they could bring peace in Calcutta the tension in East Bengal would cease. News would be published, but there would be no indication of the locality or the descriptions of the attackers. He would watch the situation after necessary orders had been issued and if the situation was relieved, Government would withdraw this at the earliest possible opportunity. He could not take any further risks. He warned the newspapers that they would be prosecuted, asked for securities or to suspend their publications if this incitement was not stopped.

APPEAL TO "CEASE THESE BRUTALITIES"

Concluding, the Chief Minister appealed to all "to cease these brutalities." And he hoped that the Leader of the Opposition as well as other Hindu leaders would also make similar appeals to their Hindu compatriots and they should undertake to translate them in vernacular and circulate them throughout Bengal along with his appeal so that everybody should know that all of them stood together and all of them wanted this war to cease.

The Assembly then passed the Calcutta Riots Commission of Enquiry Bill, as passed by the Upper House and was prorogued.

In the course of discussion of the Calcutta Riots Commission of Inquiry Bill, a Congress member from Dacca enquired if Government contemplated the appointment of an Inquiry Commission in connection with the riots in Dacca, as they had done in the case of Calcutta.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Suhrawardy said that, as the question had been mooted, he would certainly consider it. But he was not prepared to give his opinion on the subject at the present moment.

S.O.S. TO WHITEHALL

Intervention of the Secretary of State for India "to save the situation in Bengal" is solicited by Dr. P. N. Banerjee, President, Indian Association, and formerly Leader, Nationalist Party, Central Legislative Assembly, in a cable sent today.

The cable states that after a comparative lull for a week, trouble has started afresh in the city of Calcutta and riots, arson and plunder have spread to the countryside, making life and property of Hindus insecure. "The Governor of the Province" the cable says: "Is unwilling to act on the plea that he is the constitutional ruler only. The Viceroy also has special responsibilities, but has not yet intervened. Unless prompt and effective action is taken immediately, it is feared, the situation will go out of hand".

"YOU HAVE BETRAYED TRUST REPOSED IN YOU"

Mrinal Kanti Bose's Allegation Against Sir F. Burrows

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28, (A.P.I.): "India has known bad Governors and even vicious ones, but none has betrayed the trust reposed in him in the manner you have done", says Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in his second "Open Letter" to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Burrows.

Mr. Bose says that as Governor, Sir Frederick is above party politics, but by his action, he has identified himself with Muslim League politics.

Referring to the trend of events in the province since he wrote his first "Open Letter" to His Excellency on August 21, Mr. Bose says that the disaster that followed the Governor's "failure to take timely action on or before the 16th of August" does not appear to have made the least impression on him. Lawlessness has continued in the city, and the Eastern Bengal districts are in the grip of it.

Mr. Bose alleges that although the Ministry in Bengal has miserably failed to maintain law and order, the Governor has chosen to leave everything to them. He should have

dismissed the Ministry forthwith. "Does it not occur to him (the Governor) that the Ministry have their own political reasons to keep up a turmoil whatever sweet words that might say to the public", asks Mr. Bose.

Alleging that His Excellency has failed to avail himself of public support for the formation of a Coalition Ministry in the province, Mr. Bose says that during the discussion of the No-Confidence Motion in the Bengal Assembly, the Chief Minister virtually admitted "that a Coalition Government was the only way out of the present desperate situation, but he was unable to take the initiative in that, having regard to the policy of the Muslim League High Command."

The trade Union President concludes: "I voice the feeling of the Labour movement in India as a whole, when I say that Indian labour have not the slightest confidence in you, although you are a distinguished member of the British Labour Party. You know how the Labour people have suffered in the riots."

It's Goondaism, Pure And Simple

K. S. Roy Urges Use Of Maximum Force

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): The bitterness generated in Calcutta had affected most of the district in East Bengal, said Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, leader of the Opposition, in a statement in the Bengal Legislative Assembly today. The situation in Dacca and in the area round about was extremely serious, and it seemed to him that the situation had passed beyond political differences and out of the hands of political leader. It was goondaism pure and simple, he said, and maximum force should be used to put down goondaism, irrespective of the community to which they might belong.

Mr. Roy added that for some reason or other even now effective force was not being used against the goondas and the custodians of law and order were still on the defensive. They had heard that the bustees were full of new faces and suspicious-looking people were moving from bustee to bustee. Various pamphlets printed and typed were being distributed and one felt that there was some organisation going on underground for concerted hooliganism. He hoped that the Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, would direct the Intelligence Department to enquire into this matter.

"PEOPLE TENDER TOWARDS GOONDAS"?

The unusual tenderness of the people for the goondas, Mr. Roy continued, was a wonderful phenomenon of the riot. From the beginning they had been pressing Government for drastic action, but it was to no effect. In the locality in which he lived every night he found "ticca" ghazies moving about after the curfew hours and there was no police anywhere to stop them. Mr. Roy maintained that 90 percent of the Hindus and Muslims of this province wanted to live in peace, and it was only the Hooligans who killed, looted and created panic, and brought the life of Calcutta to a standstill, and spread anarchy in Bengal. It was sheer and abject defeatism to say that Government had not strength to deal with this element.

Continuing Mr. Roy said that the worst feature of the riots was the forcible abduction of large number of women. It was even painful to mention, but he regretted to say that not a single of those unfortunate women had yet been traced. One could forget much and forgive much, but this was a wrong which could not be forgotten, he said. He then referred to the serious responsibility of the press, and said that immoderate language, exaggeration and publication of false news were criminal in the present atmosphere. But he thought that gagging the press of blacking out all news was no remedy.

NEWS BLACK-OUT & RUMOURS

In the absence of all news due to censorship, people would give credence to the wildest rumours. In their opinion the ordinary laws of the land were sufficient, and his complaint was

that Government had taken no step in this matter.

Apprehending the possibility of a stoppage of all public conveyance including the railways, Mr. Roy said that the poor bus driver, tramway conductor and taxi driver, railway officers going to and from the stations, had no protection. There were definite areas where attacks on them took place and proper arrangements should be made for their protection.

Concluding Mr. Roy assured the Chief Minister that members of the party were prepared to give full co-operation for bringing communal harmony and for crushing hooliganism. But the initiative and invitation, he said, must come from Government and they must be real and sincere. The Opposition members could only offer suggestion and advice, but it was they who could implement them. There was the ultimate duty and ultimate responsibility, he added.

GOVERNOR CONDEMNS "CIVIL WAR" TALKS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): "The loose references to civil war that are being bandied about are extremely mischievous. Civil war would be a disaster from which it would take Bengal years, even decades, to recover," said His Excellency the Governor of Bengal this evening, broadcasting from the Calcutta Station of the All India Radio, on the eve of the Puja holidays.

His Excellency said that freedom of worship was one of the fundamental rights of the individual citizen. As on the occasion of the Id, so on the occasion of the Pujas, certain relaxations of the Section 144 orders now in force in Calcutta would be required. After consultation with a representative Committee of Hindus, the Governor said, His Home Minister was having the following relaxations made with his Excellency's approval. The curfew was being lifted at 2 a.m. instead of 4 a.m. on the morning of Friday, October 4, and the order prohibiting the Assembly of more than four persons was being relaxed between the hours of 3 and 9 on Saturday, October 5 to allow the immersion ceremonies to take place. They were determined that the Pujas should pass off peacefully just as the Id did, and so, every precaution, the Governor assured, was being taken and the police supported by the military, would be out in full force.

The Governor referred to the Commission of Inquiry which would shortly begin its work and said that the President was the highest judicial authority in India and the members, one a Muslim and the other a Hindu, were chosen by the President. The Secretary was a British member of the I.C.S. who was not in Bengal at the time of the riots as he was returning from long leave in England. The Bengal Government had and would have, said the Governor, no hand in determining the procedure of the Commission which was an entirely independent body.

The Governor then referred to the

(Continued on Page 13.)

NEHRU IN OFFICE MEANS INDIA FREED

Britain Must Now Win Her Friendship

LONDON, September 28. (Reuter): The leading Liberal "Manchester Guardian" warns Britain that if she wants India's friendship it will have to be earned. "We shall have to work hard to win it and to induce her to forget the past", it declared.

INDIA'S FREEDOM DATE

"India's independence, India's freedom dates, we may hope, from the day that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru assumed office as the effective head of the Indian Government", the paper writes. "It is true that there has as yet been no change in the legal position. But the history of our negotiations and the Pandit's personality make it certain that he will not submit to control from Westminster. While it has long seemed clear to us that if once the leader of the great Indian Party did accept office, British Parliament would immediately see the folly of attempting to impose its will upon him. Of course, there will be years of disentanglement work for Indian and British statesmen, tedious work, very trying to temper. For we wish not only for India's freedom, but also for her friendship and active co-operation in the new world order. It is, therefore, important that we should be familiar with the Indian view of our relations with her and of world affairs and that we should know something of the personality of India's new Leader."

NEW INDIAN VOICE

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech on India's foreign policy shows that there is a new Indian voice. His new book 'Discovery of India' gives us its background."

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is by birth and upbringing an aristocrat of aristocrats, coming from an intellectual and well-to-do Brahmin family, son of one of the ablest and most respected of India's patriot politicians. Educated at Harrow and Cambridge, he returned to India in time to come under Mr. Gandhi's influence and to throw himself into the first non-co-operation movement in 1921. From that time he has been a conspicuous figure in Indian politics, a strong nationalist and loyal Congressman, differing from other Indian nationalists in his wider interest in world affairs. In his modernist anxiety to be quite up-to-date, his leaning towards Socialism, his admiration for Soviet Russia and his insistence on the need for revolutionary changes in the social and economic structure."

"Chivalrous, proud, sensitive and impatient, he was apt to court imprisonment, and has been nine times in the confinement. Reflective, open and frank, he made a habit of passing time there by putting his thoughts on paper for publication."

INDIA'S FRIENDSHIP

"His latest book is a product of his thousand days imprisonment from August, 1942. It is neither light reading nor a great literature, but it is interesting and important because it gives us the outlook of the man who is likely to direct India's foreign policy for many years to come. First of all his book will warn us to rid ourselves of the illusion that India may feel any gratitude or friendship towards us on the score of services rendered in the past. On the contrary, if we wish for India's friendship, we shall have to work hard to win it and to induce her to forget the past. Our racial arrogance, together with the last half century of continuous repression of India's insurgent nationalism, has made our name to sound ill in Indian ears."

"The minds of the present and rising generation are deeply prejudiced against us. Indian history was written by us with absurd pro-British bias. That history is now being written with equal anti-British bias by the votaries of Indian nationalism and memories of ancient wrongs are being revived and cherished that we are held responsible for All-India's present weaknesses."

WAY OF WISDOM

"It will now be wise not to speak too much of our power or our recent achievements. India sees two great powers in the world—Russia and the United States. Britain's population is a mere 40,000,000—and that, about to dwindle. As to the part played by Great Britain in the war India chooses to think chiefly of the loss of Singapore, Malaya and Burma and to ascribe their recovery to American energy. Next we have to remember that, if not all India at least Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru reserves, or until June 1945 reserved, his chief admiration for Lenin

and his Russia and showed readiness to forgive them for the sins that would be unpardonable in a capitalistic States or statesmen. Connected with this is his belief in the need for revolutionary changes in India's social and economic structure."

"But above all things, it is necessary to remember his uncompromising abhorrence of British racialism and British imperialism, not only in India, but wherever they are found."

"If we wish for India's co-operation or friendship, we must not try to put back the clock in Burma, Malaya, Ceylon or in Africa. We must take counsel with India and see whether we can devise some working scheme of self-government or international control."

"It may be difficult, but it will be worthwhile in a world full of difficulties and dangers."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Gandhi India are humane and value freedom. We must have them for our friends and Allies even at the cost of effort to look at our Empire from a new point of view."

R. T. C. TO SETTLE GHETTO ISSUE

S. A. Indian Congress' Plea To Nehru Govt.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 28 (Reuter): The Executive Committee of the South Africa Indian Congress, has advised the Indian Government and Mahatma Gandhi that a Round Table Conference is desirable between representatives of Indian and South African Governments, if possible, before the Indian case comes up at the U. N. O. General Assembly in New York.

Bombay-Calcutta Air Service

BOMBAY, Saturday. A new air service between Bombay and Calcutta was inaugurated today by Mrs. Dayabhai Patel at Juhu Aerodrome when Mistri Airways Ltd. sent their first Dakota plane the "Star of Bombay" to Calcutta at 7 a.m.

Sales Tax Protest Hartal On October 10

The Council of Bombay Province Sales Tax Protest Front has decided to observe a Hartal throughout the Province on 10th October 1946 as a mark of protest against the Sales Tax. It is proposed that no procession should be taken out, and no protest meetings should be held. It is proposed the mercantile community will observe the Sales Tax Protest Hartal peacefully throughout the Province.

GOVERNOR CONDEMNS "CIVIL WAR" TALKS

(Continued from Page 12.)

situation in the Districts and said that in every district (and) in every thana in Bengal "Hindus and Muslims have lived together for centuries with remarkably little friction. Their interests are inextricably linked together. The loose references to civil war, that are being bandied about, are extremely mischievous. Civil war would be a disaster, he said, from which it would take Bengal years, even decades, to recover."

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 28. (Reuter). Shortage of supplies due to a drain upon bank reserves by payment for Treasury deposit receipts was the main cause for further stringency in the money market, during the early part of the week. The situation had to be relieved by customary official acceptance in the form of special bill purchases. The position later further aggravated by unexpected calling by on of the pig banks. Subsequently, however, there was marked improvement.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH)

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.	
Previous Closing	37.29
Today's Opening	37.36
Difference	+0.07
Today's Closing	37.63
Difference	+0.27

RUSSIA'S BLUNT WARNING TO TURKEY

Accept Formula For Joint Defence Of Dardanelles

LONDON, SEPT. 28 (UPA): SOVIET RUSSIA IN THE FIRST DIPLOMATIC MOVE SINCE STALIN'S CONCILIATORY "NO WAR" STATEMENT TO-DAY BLUNTLY WARNED TURKEY TO ACCEPT THE RUSSIAN FORMULA FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE DARDANELLES.

Moscow Radio broadcast the Soviet Note sent to Ankara on September 24 forcefully reiterating the Soviet demand for military bases on Turkish territory, and warning that any Turkish effort to bring the United States or Britain into the Dardanelles defence "would, of course, run directly counter to the security interests of the Black Sea Powers."

The Soviet warning followed repeated Moscow propaganda charges that Britain has established military bases in the Dardanelles area with Turkish consent—a charge which is categorically denied in London.

Russia rejected the suggestion that the defence of the Straits be discussed at an international conference to revise the Montreux Convention—the existing agreement on internationalizing the Dardanelles and placing the defence in Turkish hands. This suggestion was made with British and American approval.

Russia reiterated its position: That the defence of the Straits was of primary importance to the Black Sea Powers; that Turkey had failed to keep German and Italian warships from passing through during the war; and that the future defence must be placed in the hands of "joint Russian-Turkish defence forces."

GONE BACK ON EXISTING SOVIET-TURKISH TREATIES

Reuter adds: The Soviet Government, in a notice sent to Turkey on Sept. 24 related today, said that the Turkish Government by refusing to share with the Soviet Union the defence of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus was preventing the Black Sea Powers from guaranteeing security in this area.

By turning down the earlier Soviet proposal for control of the Straits by Black Sea Powers only, she had "gone back on the existing Soviet-Turkish treaties."

the note added. It described Soviet interest in the defence of Black Sea coast as "vital" and added, that the Russian proposals "should by no means affect the sovereignty of Turkey."

The note said: "Inasmuch as one can judge from the Turkish note on August 24 the Turkish Government does not object to a discussion of the first three points of the Soviet proposal (1) the Straits must always remain open for passage of merchant ships of all countries; (2) the Straits must always remain open for the passage of warships of Black Sea powers; (3) passage through the Straits of warships of non-Black Sea Powers should not be permitted except for special cases."

The Soviet note referred in detail to the existing Turkish Soviet treaties which admitted the special position of Black Sea Powers with regard to the Straits, adding "these conclusions show that the Soviet proposal stated in point 4 fully corresponds to the Treaties signed by Turkey. Further delay in the carrying through of the proposals provided for in the treaties for establishing an international status in the Black Sea and Straits cannot be justified."

JOINT MEANS NECESSARY

Only by joint means would Turkey and the Soviet Union be able to ensure both freedom of merchant navigation and security of the Straits.

"The Soviet Government believes that its proposal should by no means affect the sovereignty of Turkey, and at the same time should conform to the utmost interests of her security in so far as joint measures by Turkey and the Soviet Union can secure the safety of the Straits than the measures taken by Turkey alone."

The refusal of Turkey to share with the Soviet Union in the defence of the Straits deprives the Black Sea Powers of the possibility of guaranteeing full security in this area. Should Turkey after refusing to accept the proposals of the USSR begin to take military measures in the Straits jointly with some non-Black Sea Powers, this of course, would run directly counter to the interests of the security of the Black Sea Powers.

Congress Deputation And Kashmir State's Attitude

SRINAGAR, Sept. 28. (A.P.I.): A statement, interpreted here as clarifying the Kashmir Government's attitude to the proposed Congress Mission to Kashmir, was made in the Kashmir State Assembly to-day by the Prime Minister, Rai Bahadur Ram Chandra Kak.

The matter was raised by Dr. Balam Das who sought the permission of the Chair to move adjournment of the House to discuss "the serious situation that has arisen as a result of the Congress Working Committee's decision to send a Delegation to Kashmir to hold an inquiry into the recent happenings in this State, in spite of the declared Congress policy of non-interference in the affairs of Indian States."

The Speaker inquired how the issue could form the subject matter of an adjournment motion.

Dr. Balam Das replied that if he was assured by His Highness' Government that the Congress Delegation would not be permitted to interfere in the internal affairs of Kashmir, he would withdraw the adjournment motion.

The Prime Minister assured the mover of the adjournment motion on behalf of the Government that the policy of the State was defined in His Highness' recent Durbar speech and that the Government would stick to it.

Following this assurance the mover withdrew his adjournment motion.

Muslim Conference's Attitude

Mir Waiz Moulvi Yousuf Shah, former President of the all-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference and President of the "Committee of Action", in a statement commenting on the Congress Working Committee's resolution on Kashmir says: "The Congress has obviously taken into its head to enslave the whole of

Muslim India and the sending of a Delegation to hold an inquiry into the political conditions in this State is part of that sinister game."

Behind the smoke-screen of the alleged atrocities of the Kashmir Government, Hindu capitalists are trying to get hold of this State for using it as an anti-Pakistan base. I do not say that the Kashmir Government should ban the entry of any deputation to Kashmir, but I warn that if it gets panicky at the might of the Congress and strikes an unholy alliance with the Congress and the National Conference, then it will have to face terrific opposition of Muslims. Such a sinister alliance will be smashed to pieces.

"Muslims of Kashmir have warded off Pandit Nehru's invasions in 1940, 1945 and 1946. Again it is the duty of Kashmir Muslims to smash up his new onslaught."

Muslim Members Of Bengal N. Chamber Resign

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28. (A.P.I.): All the Muslim members, excepting two, of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta have resigned their membership of the Chamber, according to the "Star of India".

They have taken this step, it is stated, as a protest against the attitude of the Chamber Committee in declining to issue a statement to the effect that "the majority of the Muslim members of the Chamber do not approve of, and dissociate themselves from, the congratulatory telegram sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his assumption of office on September 2."

BEVIN GIVES UP DRINKS

LONDON, (IPS): Under medical advice, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, has given up drinking for the last two months.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS 1/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Highly placed Vadnagara Nagar Bachelor desires to marry a widow or Virgin from the same community. Aged minimum 25 to 30. Apply Box No 3431, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted young good-looking educated cultured girl of any community between 18-22 for a non-vegetarian young businessman shortly proceeding U.K. U.S.A. correspondence strictly confidential. Apply with possible details. Box No. 3411 "Bombay Chronicle". A high gazetted officer middle aged invites correspondence, view matrimony, caste or creed immaterial. widow without encumbrance as objective. Reasons on interview. Box No. 3456 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for a reputed firm of builders and engineers: (1) A structural engineer with 7 to 8 years experience of building reinforced concrete structures, with adequate educational qualifications and with knowledge of latest developments and methods in the line. (2) An architectural draftsman and designer, expert in preparing perspectives of modern designs and plans and details of construction for all types of modern buildings and architecture. 5 years' previous experience essential. (3) A quantity surveyor with 5 to 6 years' previous experience, preferably in making out estimates for Bridges. Good prospects for right type of man for all these categories of posts. Apply stating age, qualifications, previous experience, references and minimum pay acceptable to Box No. 9914 "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

MEDICAL ADLETS

Homeopathy, Ayurvedic, Unani Degrees by Post. Prospectus free, Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot. (3278)

Chronic Piles/Bawasir Patients. Try Himalayan Yogi's thrilling cure. Ask free. P. Lail Bros., Jullundur City. (3089)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. For prospectus apply Dental Training Institute, Jamnagar. (3290)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted influential Agents either sex on very decent salary or commission for sale of 5 years Cash Savings Certificate yielding about 7 1/2 p. c. interest, shares and other business. For detailed particulars send one anna stamp to Jai Hind Investment Trust Ltd., Behind Reserve Bank, Delhi. (9714)

Wanted—Agent-Stockists for Jai-Hind Pictures, Badges etc. Sample set against Rs 5/-. Arya Agency, Barrackpore, Bengal. (3437)

Wanted Agents or wholesale dealers. Apply distinctly for terms, conditions and samples to the Diamond Button Mfg. Co., 40/41, Tantibazar, Dacca (Bengal). 3435

Wanted:—Experienced Agent on Commission either Sex for selling of our electrical and heating appliances. Apply in confidence to:—Kuldip Electric Company 2, Rly. Road Lahore. (3434)

BUSINESS.

Correspondence invited from well established and financially stable Companies or Firms for purchase from us of our delicious cashew-nut kernels manufactured in our own Factory under scientific and hygienic conditions and packed in airtight tinsplate containers. For terms and other details write or wire direct to Manufacturers: Mackar Pillay & Sons Ltd., Alwaye, S. India. Telegrams: "Mackar-sons". (3433)

Wanted: Printing Press, Complete plant upto date and tip top condition. Reply in details and lowest cost. (A competent mechanic also) G. S. Mishra, P.O. Jharsuguda, B. N. Rly. (3439)

HOTELS & RESTAURANTS

Hotel Central Lonavla. Central situation. Terms Moderate. Book early for Season. (3395)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY REVISED NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the LAST DATE for submission of applications by candidates for the Tagore Law Professorship for the years 1945 and 1946, has been EXTENDED TO THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1946.

J. CHAKRAVORTI,
Registrar.

Senate House,
The 17th September, 1946.

(9913)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY. SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION

1. The public are advised to note the following points carefully in addressing all correspondence concerning claims for compensation for goods lost or damaged in transit as well as claims for refunds or freight, wharfage etc.

(a) All correspondence should be addressed to the Commercial Department of the railway on which the destination station is situated except in cases of claims for refunds of freight charges collected at the forwarding station. When freight charges are collected at the forwarding station, claims for refunds should be addressed to the Commercial Department of the booking railway.

(b) All claims must be preferred so as to reach the Commercial Department of the railway concerned within six months from the date of booking, otherwise they will be repudiated as time-barred under Section 77 of the Indian Railways Act.

(c) All letters should bear a subject heading showing the following particulars:—

(i) booking particulars such as station from, station to, invoice or P. W. Bill number and date of booking.

(ii) previous office reference, if any, of the railway office concerned.

(d) As far as possible a true copy of the original Railway Receipt should be submitted along with the letter of claim.

(e) The amount of claim should be stated giving details showing how it has been arrived at. The original beejuick (sale invoice) or a true copy thereof with English translation should also be submitted in support of the amount claimed.

(f) If a claim is preferred by a party other than the endorsed consignee of the consignment it must be supported by a proper letter of authority from the endorsed consignee in favour of the claimant duly attested by the Station Master or Goods Clerk of the destination station.

2. If the above points are carefully followed in addressing correspondence it will avoid unnecessary correspondence and will thus result in claims being settled expeditiously.

CHIEF COMMERCIAL MANAGER,
East Indian Railway. 9874



PHOTOGRAPHY

24 Art Photos of lovely Hollywood beauties on photo paper Rs. 5/4/- Twelve X'mas cards samples for dealers Rs. 2/8/-. Limited stock. Harshaco, opposite Carlton, Karachi 4. (3363)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Read Sweet Jokes and Literary Gems fortnightly costing 3 1/2 as. 6 months Rs. 2-10 as. Wanted News Agents and Booksellers everywhere. Radhakrishna Book Co., Cannanore. (3474)

MISCELLANEOUS

L. H. C. Club, P. O. Asaura, Distt. Meerut, arrange worldwide pen friendship, exchange of stamps and other hobbies. (3334)

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 28.

The Bullion Market remains manipulated with the result that forward and cash quotations show wide differences.

Silver opened today at Rs. 166 and under scattered selling quietened at Rs. 165/7 while Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 171. Gold opened at Rs. 54/8 and declined at Rs. 92/2 under increased selling pressure. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 97/2 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 69/8.

The market closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	171	0	0
Forward Silver	165	4	0
Ready Gold	97	0	0
Forward Gold	92	8	0
Sovereigns	69	8	0

HOLIDAY IN COTTON MARKET

The local cotton market will remain entirely closed on Wednesday the 2nd October being "Gandhi Jayanti".

PRODUCE MARKET

The produce market was quietly steady with a moderate business passing.

Groundnuts new crop Khandesh quality November-December business was reported at Rs. 18/13. Groundnut Oil Bombay Mills was quoted at Rs. 15/4 and up-country mills oil was placed at Rs. 14/4.

Linseed September-November business was done at Rs. 23/6 and Castor-seeds were quoted at Rs. 23/8. Tilseeds were placed at Rs. 31/6.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, Sept. 28.

Chiyarn Bypore 175/185 Quilandy 195 205 Fibre Garbaled 185 Ungarnled 170 Cocanuts Ray 165 Dry 200 Cocanutoil 690 Coprt Office 425 Dillpasand 475 Madrasnottam 525 Goodgooda 500 Pepper Wynad 650 Counary 35 Dryginger Charnad 400 Ernad 385 Coffee Robusta 83 Timber Pail 60 Junglewod 30 Velapine 45/50 Benteak 45 Teak 100 Mango 4 Teak 16 Rosewood 16.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 20th September.

Demand Liabilities in India		744,16,18,000
Time Liabilities in India		319,63,13,000
Cash in India:		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	39,14,25,000	
(ii) Rupee Coin	3,39,73,000	
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	71,24,000	
Balances with Reserve Bank		80,76,84,000
Advances in India		394,62,46,000
Bills discounted in India		20,03,35,000

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited for the fortnight dates 15th September 1946:—

LIABILITIES:—		
Capital Subscribed	5,23,35,000	
Capital Paid-up	2,61,67,000	
Reserve & Contingency Fund	2,53,35,000	
Deposits, Debts due to Bank and Agents, Bills payable, etc.		1,21,17,91,000
Sundries including Branch-Adjustments		21,56,36,000
		Rs. 1,47,89,29,000

ASSETS:—

Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities		34,06,90,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities		11,75,37,000
Bills Discounted		6,66,77,000
Lands & Buildings		93,18,000
Sundries including Branch-Adjustments		17,17,24,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Money at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.		77,09,83,000
		Rs. 1,47,89,29,000

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON.

Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton, (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India during the month of June. Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States:—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

CONSUMPTION.		
	During June, 1946.	During June, 1945.
British India	230,609	234,197
Indian States	45,772	58,656
Total India	276,381	342,855
Since 1st correspond-September, ing period 1945.		last year.
British India	2,745,773	2,891,662
Indian States	557,944	578,746
Total India	3,303,717	3,470,398

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 28.

Yesterday after the close of the market there was increased selling and privately January was quoted at Rs. 446.

Today the market opened at Rs. 447/8 for January delivery and declined at Rs. 446/8 under scattered selling. At this level there was increased buying and January contract hardened at Rs. 450/8. The improvement attracted some realising and the market reached at Rs. 448/8. The market steadied at this level with moderate business passing.

The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Jan.	447 12 0
I.C.C. March	455 0 0
I.C.C. May	463 0 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 2021 points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. Jan.	453	441/8	452/8
I.C.C. March	460	450	456/12
I.C.C. May	468	459	467/12
Karachi Jan.	487/6	479/0	482/8

NEW YORK COTTON STRONG

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (U. P. A.): Strong prices and moderately active demand featured to-day's session of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Prices climbed to the highest level in 27 years. Spot October reached 37.97 cents, the best price on the board for any delivery since July 1926 when the peak was 43.72 cents.

The market definitely broke away from the influence of the Stock Market as traders turned their attention to bullish factors previously ignored because of outside uncertainties.

The Cotton Exchange opened seven points higher to two lower. There was some hesitation after the opening, but around the mid-session prices began to show a vigorous upward trend as a result of the aggressive resumption of trade buying, replacement and investment demand and covering by room traders. After recording maximum gains of eight to 33 points, the market closed 30 higher to five lower with nearbys being again the strongest. It was emphasized that the bull factors included expectations of higher textile ceilings, the re-entry of the mills into the spot market for supplies and a sharp increase in the amount of unfixed call sales as well as expectations of a possible reduction of a quarter million bales in the next Government crop estimate plus the growing conviction that supplies will be near famine proportions before the next harvest.

UNFIXED CALL SALES

Meanwhile, unfixed call sales this week increased 125,300 bales to a total of 632,000 bales. Buyers argued that fixation against this position will assure the market sustained support. Traders, however, were still surprised over the failure of hedge selling developing in any extraordinary volume.

A leading spot cotton firm was an accredited seller of 3,000 bales of nearbys at every few points rise, putting an estimated amount of 15,000 bales in the ring. This is regarded definitely as hedge selling, but the offerings were readily snapped up until October came within a few points of the 38 cent mark.

Ring observers believe that the potential buying power of December deliveries will lift that position to a substantial premium over other deliveries as evidenced by the situation current in spot October delivery.

Britain was an accredited buyer this month of an additional 40,000 bales of American cotton, bringing additional price fixing demand to the local market. The Commodity Credit Corporation is also reported to have an additional 60,000 bales registered under the export subsidy programme for the week-ended September 21.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, September 27.		
October	37.90+20	
December	37.59+26	
January	37.47+36	
March	37.29+29	
March highest	37.32+32	
March lowest	36.99-01	
May	36.87+30	
July	36.10+16	
October	33.31-06	
Middling spot	38.59+24	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	37.68+23 c.
December	37.57+19
Middling spot	37.80+26

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Sept. 27. January, last price 2.02 to 2.02 today's price 2.01 to 2.01. March, last price 1.97-3/4 bid today's price 1.96 bid. May last price 1.94-1/4 to 1.94-1/4 today's price 1.92-1/2 to 1.92-1/2.

Dange's Marathon Performance Of Six-Hour Speech-Making

**SAYS LABOUR BILL WILL NOT ENSURE
INDUSTRIAL PEACE**

(From Our Special Representative)
POONA COUNCIL HALL, Sept. 28: "When a Popular Government is in power it is the public belief that it is the time to bring pressure on their exploiters and obtain concessions. They believe that the State power which was being used against them will not now be so used. It is unfortunate that as far as the working class is concerned the Popular Government also wants to use the State power in the same way as the previous government." With these words Mr. S. A. Dange summed up his case against the Industrial Relations Bill when the Bombay Legislative Assembly resumed its session this morning.

He further argued that the present strike wave was the result of an economic crisis and it was wrong to stigmatise it as an attempt to embarrass the Government. Denouncing the proposed bill as a wholly reactionary piece of legislation, Mr. Dange demanded that it should be replaced by a simple measure based on the principles of recognition of Unions, right of collective bargaining and reasonable restraints on strike.

Mr. Dange's speech was a marathon performance occupying in all six hours and a quarter.

WHEN TO STRIKE

Resuming at the point he had broken off yesterday, Mr. Dange reiterated that while the provision regarding compulsory arbitration made strikes impossible other provisions of the bill recognised the existence of the right but made its exercise very difficult. He made it clear that the existence of the right to strike did not mean that the right should or would be exercised on every small occasion. In the same way if any particular strike could not be supported on merit it did not imply that the right to strike was questioned or abandoned. The right to strike was an invaluable weapon because as long as the employers controlled the means of production and had all powers, the right to strike was the only power in the hands of the workers.

Mr. Dange reviewed the progress of industry in India since its early beginning about 1850 and showed that owners had not allowed a single right of the workers till the working class learned to organise itself and use the weapon of strike. To deprive the worker of that right would be to surrender him to the employer. That right should in no way be curtailed. In Trade Union practice a postponement of the right to the strike implied a fettering or curtailment of right to strike.

SETTLEMENT AGENCIES.

Entering into a detailed examination of the provisions of the act, Mr. Dange commented on the multiple

agencies such as the Labour Officer, the Conciliator, the Board of Conciliation the Labour Court and the Industrial Court provided under the bill. Instead of these agencies the best and the healthiest thing to do from the point of view of the development of Trade Unionism was to leave the organised strength of the workers to deal with the entrenched power of the owners. In particular he urged that the intervention of the Labour Officer between the workers and the various agencies provided in the bill was inconsistent with the existence of healthy and free Trade Union. Secondly, he urged that the field of discretion of the conciliator should be limited. Thirdly he urged that the various agencies must be statutorily obliged to settle issues within a specified time. He also urged that the personnel of conciliation courts should not be merely of jurists but of men who knew the industry.

He also examined the provisions relating to the various types of unions and said that these were a load on the growth of unions. He insisted that the various processes were not designed to bring about industrial peace but to bring about illegal strikes.

Mr. M. U. Rajab (League), who introduced himself as one who has worked in a textile mill for 15 years, detailed the hardships and sufferings of the workers and compared them with the luxurious position of the employers. He criticised the provisions in the bill regarding labour officers, different categories of unions standing orders and others. He had not concluded his speech when the House rose for the day.

Doctors Exempted From Sales Tax

POONA, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay in a Press Note issued today say: "The question has been raised whether doctors, by virtue of their dispensing medicines, and professional photographers and portrait-painters by virtue of selling the results of their skill or art are 'dealers' for the purpose of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1946. Government has been advised that these persons cannot, merely by virtue of these acts be said to carry on the 'business' of selling or supplying goods or consequently, to be dealers within the meaning of Section 2(C) of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1946."

Dinkarrao Desai For Poona
BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, is leaving here on the night of Sunday and arriving in Poona on Monday morning.

Bhim Sen Sachar Burys Hatchet

**Controversy Over Pro-League
Attitude Of Muslim Officials**

SIMLA, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar, leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly and Finance Minister, Punjab, in a statement says:

"I have seen the statement of my friends, Khan Iftikhar Hussain of Mamdot, Mian Mumtaz Ahmad Daultana and Raja Ghazanfar Ali marking the climax of the criticism of my reference to the 'attitude of the pro-League officials' at a meeting held at the Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, on September 14. It is regrettable that my remarks should have been interpreted as having for their object 'the victimization and intimidation of Muslim officials.' I must strongly repudiate the charge which is entirely baseless."

"Since I do not want to be sued by any one for the purpose of further embittering the already very bitter communal atmosphere in the province, and since it is not fair to the services who cannot participate in it that a controversy in the Press should range round their persons, I have to request all concerned to put an end to this unnecessary controversy. Let me assure my critics that constituted as I am by nature, I am incapable of victimizing or intimidating any one. If a proof of it is

needed, it can be readily had in the manner of my treatment of and dealings with my Muslim officers and subordinates. It does not pay to play with Services and I would earnestly beg of my friends not to exploit them for their political ends. Political parties come and go but Services stay on."

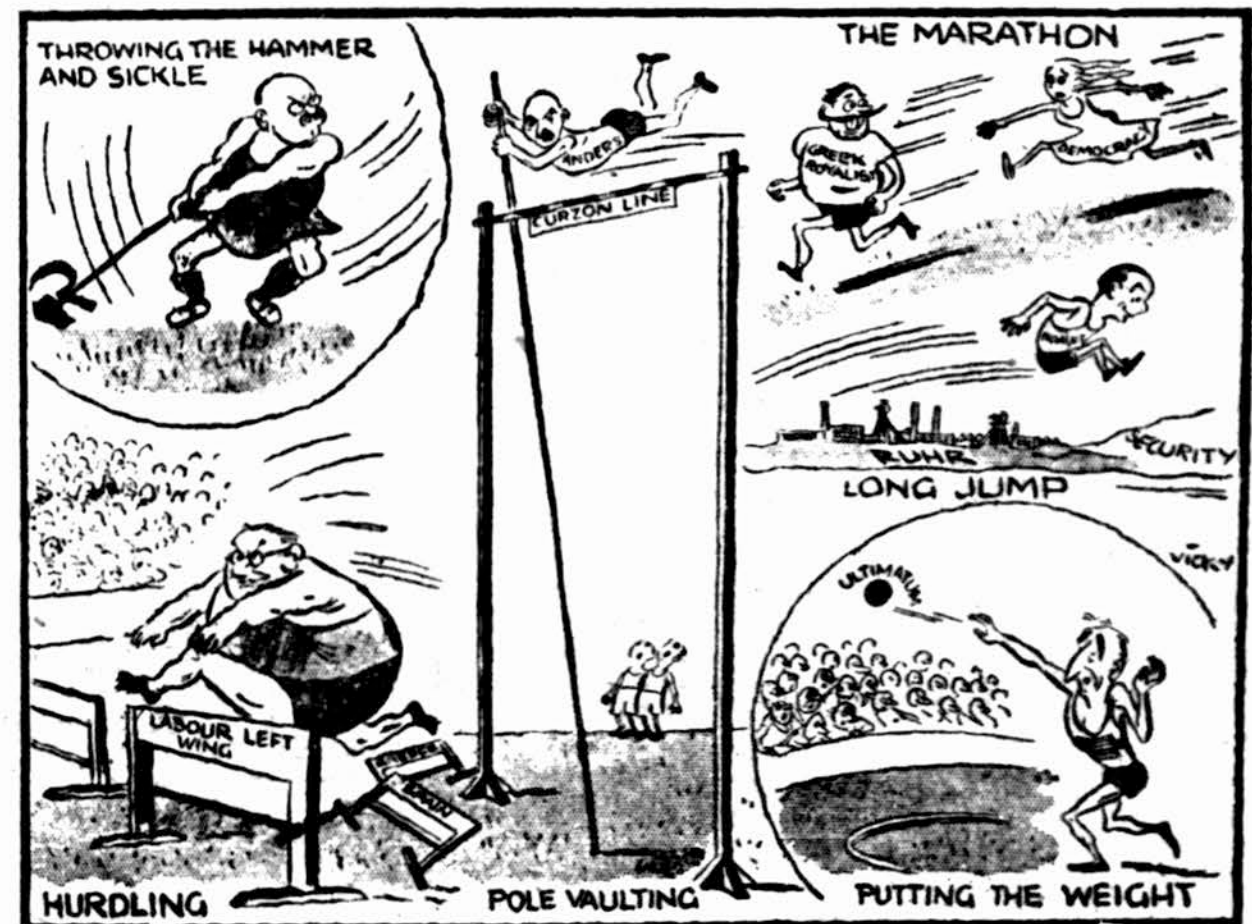
"In spite of my foregoing observations any Muslim friend has felt embarrassed by my remarks at the meeting in the Bradlaugh Hall, I request him to feel perfectly at ease. In doing so I do not in any way accept the justice of the adverse criticism levelled against me. My action is dictated by considerations of communal harmony in the province. If, however, my friends want to have the credit of making me bow before them it will afford me additional satisfaction."

U. S. Air Mail Rates Cut

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (Reuters):—The Post Office Department has announced that airmail rates will be cut during the "Air-Mail Week" starting on November 1 and uniform rates established for all countries in each of the five continents.

The new rates: South America, ten cents; Europe, 15 cents; South Africa, 25 cents; Asia and Australia, 25 cents; North Africa will share the European rate.

ALL EUROPE ATHLETIC MEET



—Courtesy the "News Chronicle".

ON WITH THE SHOW!

No Bed Of Roses—In Defence Of My Tribe

By "SARDI"

The layman, uninitiated into the mysteries of the Fourth Estate, is apt to imagine that a film critic's existence is a "cushy" one. No idea could be more erroneous than this widely-prevalent notion. No bed of roses is the life of a critic—as I shall presently prove. He has to contend with fussier persons and more awkward situations than ever enter the mind of the average reader.

VANITY, THY NAME IS: PRODUCER

First of all, there is the Producer. His second name is, invariably, Vanity. No matter how terrific a flop his picture may be, he yet hypnotises himself into believing it to be "the greatest screen masterpiece". He will go to any length, honourable or dishonourable, to induce a critic to echo his own opinion. If the poor critic should refuse, he is immediately accused of being prejudiced against the little tin god!

However fair and honest a critic may be, there are always those who are ready to sling mud at him. If a picture be praised purely on its merits, all the producers, bar the maker of the particular film, will swear themselves black and blue, that the review is "inspired"! The only critique that is not damned by a producer as being "inspired", is a favourable account of his own "colossal offering"!!

COMPLAINT, THY NAME IS: PUBLICITY OFFICER

Then there is the Publicity Officer. He it is who makes the advertisement, arrangements for his studio. On the strength of these, he considers his film employer's company to be entitled to a "good write up". If the critic is not cowed into acceding to this unreasonable demand, in the case of a really mediocre photoplay, off rushes the publicity man to the newspaper proprietor.

HOMAGE TO PT. BHATKANDE

"Memories of the great personalities of the past are always useful to inspire people of the present. Therefore it is in the fitness of things that the Bharatiya Sangeeta Shikshapeetha should celebrate their first public concert on the occasion of the death anniversary of Pt. Vishnu Narayan Bhatkande, the great scholar and musician", said Mr. Seetaram Chaturvedi, presiding over a solemn function organised in the premises of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay. "His missionary zeal and unceasing efforts for the restoration of Indian Music to its legitimate place in society were the first signs of revival of Hindustani Music," added Mr. Chaturvedi. Mr. Narendra Padukone, Mrs. Vatsala Nadkarni, Mr. Sitaram Modi and Mr. Chidanand Nagarkar entertained the audience to a feast of classical music, which was very much appreciated by the audience.

Indian Merchants Chamber Greets Aung San

BOMBAY, Saturday: "I consider it great pleasure and a privilege to send you our fraternal greetings and message of goodwill and cheer on the occasion of the establishment of a National Government in Burma composed of representatives of principal elements in the national political life of the country," says Mr. Mohammad Hussain Premji, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, in a telegram to Major-General Aung San, Deputy Chairman, Government of Burma.

He adds: "It is indeed a milestone in the constitutional evolution and progress of Burma. I sincerely cherish the hope that under your guidance Burma will, before long, attain complete independence."

BURMESE INTERIM GOVT.
RANGOON, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): The Burmese Interim Government assumed office today.

DEADLOCK IN EGYPT AGAIN

Cabinet Resigns Following Rejection Of British Treaty Proposals

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 28, (Reuter): The Egyptian Cabinet resigned today. Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Premier, called a meeting of his Ministers at his home this evening.

Sidky Pasha formed his Cabinet last February and a reshuffle took place a fortnight ago when four Saadists—whose Party is the largest in the Egyptian Parliament—were brought in.

Earlier to-day, as head of the Egyptian Delegation negotiating revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, Sidky Pasha handed Egypt's reply to the latest British proposals for a new Treaty to Lord Stansgate, Head of the British Delegation. Well-informed quarters in Cairo believe that it amounts to rejection.

The latest British proposals, which have been under consideration since Tuesday of last week were on three subjects—evacuation of British troops from Egypt, the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Defence Council, and the future of Sudan now Anglo-Egyptian condominium.

British circles think that Sudan, rather than evacuation of British troops or the proposed joint Defence Commission, is the stumbling block.

Though negotiations will be broken off temporarily, this does not mean complete rupture and there is still hope of ultimate agreement, they say.

What was described as text of the Egyptian Note was published to-day in the Egyptian newspaper "Akbar-Al-Yom".

Its main points were:
FIRSTLY, EVACUATION: The Egyptian Delegation insists that this should be completed in one year (not three as the British suggest);
SECONDLY, THE THREAT OF WAR CLAUSE: Egypt does not accept inclusion of this clause in the new Treaty.

THIRDLY, SUDAN: The Egyptian Delegation proposes a special protocol engaging the two parties to begin immediately to establish a Sudan Government, "taking into consideration the interests of the Sudanese people and on the basis of a united Nile Valley under the Egyptian Crown".

SITUATION IN BOMBAY FURTHER WORSENS

(Continued from Page 9.)

of two hours after midday. The localities where these incidents occurred are Byculla, Parel, Pydhonie and Agripada. One person was assaulted with sticks in Mahabouri area. The total casualties at 2-30 p. m. are four dead and 11 wounded by stabbing.

6 MORE STABBED BETWEEN 4 AND 5-30 P.M.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes: BETWEEN 4 P.M. AND 5-30 P.M. SIX MORE STABBING CASES HAVE BEEN REPORTED, THREE OF THEM FROM ONE PLACE IN THE MILL AREA, ONE OF THE VICTIMS IS DEAD. THE TOTAL CASUALTIES TILL 5-30 P.M. ARE TWO DEAD AND 18 INJURED.

REGISTRATION OF CLAIMS

A Congress House, (Bombay) announcement says: Those who have suffered on account of the riots on September 1 are hereby asked to register their claims before the Chief Presidency Magistrate before Monday (Sept. 30) in this connection, free legal aid and advice will be available from the Congress House.

5 DEAD AND MANY INJURED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28 (A.P.I.): FIVE PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 20 OTHERS INJURED IN STRAY ASSAULTS IN THE CITY TODAY, ACCORDING TO FIGURES OBTAINED TILL 11 P.M.

A batch of fishermen on their way to Scaldah market was chased by a mob along the Lower Circular Road, this morning. One of the party who had fallen back was ultimately caught by the hooligans and stabbed to death.

In the forenoon, some unknown person entered a furniture shop in Wellesley Street and stabbed an assistant of the shop. A pedestrian was the victim in Gouribabai area in north town in the afternoon, and died on the way to hospital. There was another stray stabbing in Bow-bazar Quarter at nightfall.

INCIDENTS UPTO 7 P.M.

A press note issued by the Direc-

QASHQAI DEMANDS REJECTED

Heavy Fighting In South Persia: Tribesmen Pushed Back

TEHERAN, Sept. 28, (Reuter): The Persian Premier, Ghavam-es-Sultaneh, to-day refused a three-point demand by the Qashqai tribe rebels in South Persia.

The points were: Firstly, formation of a Provincial Council for Fars Province.

Secondly, inclusion of two advisers of the rebel leader Nasser Quushga in Ghavam's Cabinet; and Thirdly, dismissal of the Commanding Officer of the Fars Garrison and replacement by a nominee of Nasser as well as nomination of a new Governor of Fars Province after consultation with the Qashqais.

Ghavam-es-Sultaneh who communicated the decision, assured Nasser of his good wishes for Fars and the hope that the negotiation would end successfully.

Heavy fighting flared up to-day between Persian Government forces and the fierce Qashqai tribesmen in the area between the Persian Gulf port of Bushire and Shiraz, the Capital of the Province of Fars, after a 20-hour truce in the South Persia troubles.

Earlier reports said that the four-man Persian Government Commission, which had been negotiating with tribesmen for a settlement, were expected back in Teheran—apparently indicating that no settlement had been reached.

The fighting began last Saturday when tribesmen burst out of their mountain camps and swooped on Shiraz and Persian Gulf ports. Later, they presented the Persian Premier, M. Ghavam, with a seven-point ultimatum demanding resignation of the Persian Government and Home Rule for Fars.

Persian Government force, G. H. Q. reported to-day that tribesmen had been successfully pushed back. Government planes on reconnaissance flights over Shiraz were fired on by tribesmen, but there were no casualties, Government reports added.

Clash Over Jute Price Control

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): The Government of Bengal after the conference with the representative who came down recently to Calcutta, to discuss on behalf of the Government of India the question of the continuance of jute price control, have finally decided to take no action to control the prices of jute and jute goods in Bengal during the current jute year.

It is not known here what action the Government of India will take under the circumstances. The Government of India Price Control Order was issued by them, and it is possible that notwithstanding the Government of Bengal's decision they may fix or decide to fix the export prices of jute and jute goods.

International Soccer

BELFAST, Sept. 28 (Reuter). The following is the result of the International Soccer match between Ireland and England:—

Ireland two, England seven. (Half time score was: Ireland 0, England 3).

Director of Publicity to the Government of Bengal states that there were six stray incidents reported to Lal Bazar Calcutta police headquarters upto 7 p.m. In these incidents 71 persons were injured of whom four have since died.

POLICE RECOVER LARGE STOCK OF KNIVES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28 (U.P.I.): The local police are reported to have recovered a large stock of knives from two local shops in Old Delhi. It is alleged that no entry regarding these knives was found in their stock register.

A case under Section 158 of the Penal Code for alleged contravention of the District Magistrate's orders prohibiting storage of knives and other weapons has been registered.

STRAY ASSAULTS IN AGRA

AGRA, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): Several cases of stray assaults are reported to have taken place during the curfew break this morning. Mr. Rawat, Parliamentary Secretary to the U. P. Government has arrived here today to study the situation.

11 Killed In Katra

MAZAFFERPUR, Sept. 28, (A.P.I.): Eleven persons were killed in a communal clash which occurred in Beribad in Katra police station in Mazafferpur district.

The bodies have brought here for postmortem examination.

Jawahar Greets Aung San

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): The following is the text of the telegram sent by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice President of the Interim Government, to Major General Aung San, Rangoon:—

"On behalf of my colleagues in the Government of India and myself I send you greeting and good wishes on the formation of your Government which, we hope, will lead soon to the full independence of Burma. We look forward to close and friendly co-operation between Burma and India."

VICEROY'S MESSAGE

His Excellency the Viceroy has sent the following message to His Excellency the Governor of Burma, says a Press Note.

"My warm congratulations and best wishes for success to your new All-Party Government."

Jawahar In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by his son-in-law, Mr. Puro Gandhi, and his private secretary, Mr. S. D. Upadhyaya, arrived in Allahabad, this morning by plane from Delhi.

MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS IN LOCAL SHARE BAZAR

No Reversion To Them Yet, Says Mr. Shroff

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, presiding over the extraordinary general meeting of the Native Share and Stock-brokers' Association held here to-day, declared that "it is not the intention of the Governing Board to revert to monthly settlements, at least for some time to come."

Mr. Shroff continued: "From October 4, 1943 dealings on this Exchange have been carried on under the Defence of India Rule 94-C. The Defence Rule will cease to be in operation from the end of this month and we shall then be free from its restrictions. From Oct. 4, 1946 we shall be working once again under what will be more or less the old rules for the emergency rules framed by the Exchange to conform to the Defence Rule came into force on October 4, 1943 and that makes a period of exactly three years from that date to date. However, the reversion will be marked by one significant change and I take this occasion to make it clear that it is not the intention of the Governing Board to revert to monthly settlements, at least for some time to come. The present system of entering into bargains and clearing contracts through the Clearing House every fortnight will continue, but with this difference that budia business will now be recognised and members will be at liberty to carry over transactions if they so desire; otherwise delivery and payment will be enforced."

"I think no one will deny that speculation has not abated a jot in these last three years during which the Defence Rule has been in operation. Speculation has, if anything increased. You will perhaps remember that after the Defence Rule came into force we found within a couple of months that it was entirely impracticable for the Clearing House to settle and clear contracts within the brief time prescribed by the Rule. We were then obliged to approach the Government of India for some relief and let it be said to the credit of Government that they appreciated our difficulties."

"On account of the large volume of business to be settled, great difficulty was experienced in conforming to the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act and after examining our arguments very carefully the Clearing House was granted exemption from the operation of Shops and Establishments Act."

Continuing Mr. Shroff regretted that the Government had withdrawn with a stroke of pen the exemption. He added that the Government should have given them an opportunity for consultation and discussion before taking any steps.

A.I.R. Debate On Nationalisation Of Industry

All-India Radio, Bombay, will present a debate on "Nationalisation of all industry, agriculture and public utility services is desirable in the interest of the Indian people" on Monday, September 30, at 9-45 p.m. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside over this

GREEK KING'S RETURN

ATHENS, Sept. 28 (Reuter): Amid terrific cheers from crowds and a salute of 101 guns and pealings of church bells, King George of the Hellenes made his official return to Greece this morning after five and a half years' exile.

It was his second experience of regaining his throne. Eleven years ago, cheering crowds carried him shoulder-high to a cathedral to attend a 'Te Deum' after he had been in exile for 11 years.

Today he attended the same cathedral for another 'Te Deum'. On the cathedral steps he was greeted by Archbishop Damaskinos whose powers as Regent ceased when the King landed on Greek territory last night after his flight across Europe from London.

Neither the Soviet Charge d'Affaires nor the Yugoslav representative was present in the cathedral.

Yugoslavia's Warning

PARIS, Sept. 28, (Reuter). Yugoslavia today issued the "last" warning that she would neither sign the Peace Treaty with Italy nor withdraw her troops from western Isria, unless the Paris Conference produced a solution to the frontier with Italy which she could accept.

The warning was given after the Italian political and Territorial Committee had approved by 12 votes to 6 the "French Line" agreed by the "Big Four" which Yugoslavia has consistently asserted deprived her of her national territory.

The Military Committee today completed its work on the Bulgarian Treaty after approving an Article prohibiting Bulgaria from possessing atomic weapons, rockets, flying bombs, submarines and other weapons.

The Balkan Economic Committee defeated a Soviet proposal that the most-favoured-nation treatment, to be accorded to Rumania should not apply to concerns taken over by the State. The Committee accepted instead a draft submitted by Britain, France and the United States which, while exempting State monopolies, added that "most-favoured, nation principle shall be observed in any case where foreign participation is allowed."

Yugoslavia Not To Sign Peace Treaty With Italy

PARIS, Sept. 28 (APA). Yugoslavia told the Peace Conference flatly today that "it will not sign the Peace Treaty with Italy or withdraw its army from north western Isria", despite the adoption of the French line as the frontier of Trieste.

Pirette Struck Out Of King George V Stakes

LONDON, Sept. 28, (Reuter). Pirette, the French Oaks winner, has been struck out of the Ascot's International race, King George The Fifth Stakes, running on Oct. 12.

Mr. J. C. Buller, Ascot clerk of the course, was yesterday in communication with the owner Marcel Baron, asking him whether he intended to send the horse over for the race. Pirette is the horse for which the Gaekwar of Baroda recently made a bid.

MENON INTERVIEWS MOLOTOV

(Continued from Page 9.)

of the Nehru Government, has conferred with Molotov in Paris over future diplomatic relations between the two countries. "Political circles in London prophesy that Menon will eventually become India's first Ambassador to Moscow."

In furtherance of the relations between India and Russia, K. K. Chatterjee, president of the Greater Bengal Association and active member of the Forward Bloc, saw Molotov last Thursday and reportedly pressed for food supplies and recognition of India's free status in the comity of nations.

Both Menon and Chatterjee were scheduled to return to London tomorrow where they hope to hoist Indian flag on top of India House on October 2.

Whitehall circles informed the United Press of America that the present Indian delegation headed by Sir Samuel Ranganathan, High Commissioner for India in London would not be replaced by a new delegation as was widely conjectured in London and New Delhi a few weeks ago.

debate. Mr. Purshottam Tricundas will propose the proposition and Mr. M. R. Masani will oppose it. Mr. Ashok Mehta and Mr. R. K. Desai will support Mr. Tricundas and Mr. Frank Moraes and Mr. M. L. Daswala will support Mr. Masani. The debate will be broadcast on 244 and 61.48 metres.

ALLEGED POLICE ATROCITIES

Hyderabad Commission Hears Evidence

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Sept. 27. (A.P.I.): Hyderabad Government Enquiry Commission into the incidents of Machireddipalli and Aknoor returned to Hyderabad to-day after four days' enquiry at Machireddipalli and Kohlr, few miles from Machireddipalli. Two women gave evidence before the Commission. In the course of the evidence they raised the charges of rape and maltreatment mentioned in the statement of Padmaja Naidu. Five witnesses stated that they had been raped by the police constables and the sixth stated that she escaped only on the plea that she had a two month old baby.

The witnesses also said that the police had robbed them of jewellery and in two cases had taken money also. The Meli Patel, a petty village officer in his evidence stated that grain levy could not be fulfilled owing to bad crops and that trouble arose when the Tahsildar confiscated the grain and beat the defaulters. He stated that the villagers then attacked one police jamadar and tahsildar fled later. The same night the taluqdar returned with about 50 to 60 constables and forcibly entered the houses and beat the inmates, violated purdah ladies and tied menfolk and ill-treated many people.

During the hearings in Machireddipalli a number of the representatives of Hyderabad Women's organisations were present to assist the Commission. Hearings would be resumed on October 11 at Hyderabad.

Dalton On Sterling Balance Settlement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (U.P.A.): Dr. Hugh Dalton, asked at a press conference at the British Embassy to-day about the liquidation of sterling balances, said that the 'biggest single holder is India and we have not yet begun discussions because India now is in the process of obtaining full self-governing status.'

'It seems to us that the Government of India should be responsible to the people of India through popular elections before broaching the subject', Dalton said.

'The sooner the Indian Government has full responsibility to the people of India, the better pleased we shall be', Dalton continued.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer made this statement during a discussion of the work of the International Bank. He said that he would like Russia to join the Bank and the Fund, but added: 'I don't think it will be fatal for those institutions if Russia does not do so.'

Reuter adds: Sir Hugh Dalton promised that all blocked sterling balances would be dealt with in accordance with promises Britain had made in signing the Anglo-American Financial Agreement.

It seemed to us it would be right that we should wait for the establishment of a government of Indians by Indians before taking up the subject. As soon as this is done—but not until—we shall start on these important negotiations.'

NO FIGHT AGAINST RELIGION IN YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE, Sept. 23 (A.P.A.): Marshal Tito, speaking to representative students from 11 foreign countries invited to Yugoslavia by the Yugoslavian Youth Movement, yesterday declared that the present prosecution of priests and the arrest of Archbishop Stepinac of Yugoslavia were in no way a fight against religion.

'There will be no prosecution of the Church', Tito said, 'but every individual will answer for his acts. You have seen how churches are open, and they will stay open but we are prosecuting anti-people elements, whether they are priests or of any other profession. We know that religion cannot be taken out of the hearts of the people by force or decree.'

'All we ask is that priests perform their religious duties and nothing else,' the Marshal said.

'Catholic priests in Croatia played an anti-people part during the war,' Tito said, adding that during the war those connected directly with killings were shot but that those who participated in 'massacres' only ideologically were not shot because there were too many of them.

'If we were to call them to answer we would have to arrest 50 per cent of the priests,' Tito said, adding the Catholic church showed the full force of the trend against national liberation and that the priesthood actively participated with the enemy.

10-Year Plan For Indian Railways

Rs. 340 Crores To Be Spent On Amenities For Passengers And Railwaymen

BOMBAY, Sept. 28, (A.P.I.): A tentative basic 10-year plan, involving an expenditure of more than Rs. 340 crores for the post-war expansion and reconstruction of Indian state-owned railways, awaits scrutiny by the Indian Interim Government, according to informed circles in Bombay.

The plan which has been prepared by the Railway Board it is stated is 'practical enough to operate without putting excessive strain on government finance, and elastic enough to be enlarged or adjusted to conform to the needs of other maturing post-war schemes.'

While the various aspects of reconstruction and development will depend on the needs of provincial administrations to meet growing demands of trade and industry railway advisory bodies are at present engaged in considering measures to improve travel conditions and provision of better living conditions for railwaymen.

RESTORING DISMANTLED LINES

The work of restoring railway lines dismantled during the war is already in progress. It is also intended to undertake construction during the first 10 years as an initial measure, of new lines at the rate of 500 miles every year.

The basic plan includes proposals to increase the efficiency of the railways. Manufacture of boilers is being undertaken in a workshop under the management of Tatas.

During the first 7 years period, an expenditure of about Rs. 300 crores is envisaged for expansion and reconstruction of five main heads of railways.

More than Rs. 120 crores will be spent on rehabilitation nearly Rs. 50 crores on development and equal amount on new passenger amenities, nearly Rs. 60 crores on the construction of new lines and about Rs. 50 crores on welfare and amenities for railwaymen.

BETRAYAL OF TYROLEAN CAUSE

INNSBRUCK, TYROL, Sept. 27. (Reuter): An angry crowd of Tyroleans assailed Doctor Karl Gruber, Minister in Charge of Austrian Foreign Office in Innsbruck to-day spitting and shouting at him and calling him a 'traitor'.

Dr. Gruber, an athletic man of 38 knocked down the man who tried to punch him. Eyewitnesses said that police did not intervene to protect the Minister.

Dr. Gruber arrived at Innsbruck yesterday to discuss with Tyroleans and the people of South Tyrol details of his plan for the South Tyrol autonomy. Many Tyroleans feel South Tyrol which is within the Italian Frontier and some have called Dr. Gruber's pact with Signor Alcide De Gasperi, Italian Premier and Foreign Minister, a betrayal of Tyrolean cause.

NEWSPRINT QUOTA INCREASED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): A Press Note says: In view of the present political situation in the country and the urgent request of newspaper interests, the Government of India have decided to replace the 12 per cent increase in the basic ration of newsprint recently allotted to newspapers by a 25 per cent increase with effect from October 1, 1946. This restores the full cut imposed with effect from the 1st of May last on newsprint quotas.

FIGHTING BREAKS OUT AT M. G. M. STUDIOS

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 28 (A.P.A.): Fighting broke out last night at the gates of the M.G.M. studio as late shift workers attempted to pass the picket line set up by strikers.

The pickets smashed windows of cars, jerked ignition wires and tried unsuccessfully to overturn six of 15 cars trying to enter the gate.

Nearly 200 persons were involved in the scuffle which was the most serious clash of a day marked by violence and the arrest of 23 pickets.

Seven major studios were picketed by a conference of studio unions whose leaders term the dispute a lock out while the studios call it a strike.

NON-OFFICIALS TO LEAD CIVIL AVIATION

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): The Government of India have re-examined the constitution of the Air Transport Licensing Board, says a Press communique. They consider that it is no longer desirable that the Board should include as its members departmental officials of the Government. Provision has been made for the appointment of the Director-General of Civil Aviation, a person with special knowledge of aviation or air transport and a person with special experience of financial matters as advisers of the Board.

Mr. Justice Din Mohamed will continue as Chairman of the Board and Diwan Bahadur K. S. Menon as the member appointed in consultation with the Crown Representative.

U.P. To Nationalise Lands

Collective Farming On Soviet Pattern To Be Tried

LUCKNOW, Sept. 27. (A.P.I.): Collective farming in the United Provinces on the Soviet pattern will soon be undertaken in some of the districts, the A.P.I. understands.

The Provincial Government proposes to nationalise the lands after the abolition of Zamindari to facilitate collective farming in the Province.

The Provincial Government's campaign for the consolidation of holdings is stated to have proved most successful in Gorakhpur and Basti districts where the consolidation of holdings had been effected in pursuance of the decisions of the panchayats. About 500 villages in Gorakhpur and 200 villages in Basti have been consolidated through the Panchayat system.

It is possible that compulsory consolidation may be introduced on an experimental basis in some villages, if voluntary consolidation proves unsuccessful.

Sliding Scale Compensation For Bihar Zamindars

RANCHI, Sept. 27. (A.P.I.): The basis of compensation to be given to zamindars when the proposals of the Bihar ministry for abolition of the zamindari system is brought into effect will be, it is learnt, on a sliding scale which would amount to lesser and lesser rates for big zamindars and higher and higher rates for small landlords.

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I heartily welcome the decision of the Board of Control for Cricket in India to request the C.C.I.—and of course the Gymkhana's concerned—to give a decent burial to the communal Pentangular, and stage the Zonal Quadrangular instead. The recent holocaust at Calcutta and the happenings in Bombay—and other places have suddenly transformed a rank communalist like A.S. de Mello, the newly-elected President of the B.C.C.I. into a staunch opponent of the Communal Carnival. As most of the members of his Committee were already of the opinion that this tournament was of a dangerous character from the national point of view, they had no difficulty in agreeing to de Mello's proposal.

A HEALTHY SUBSTITUTE

The Board of Control realises that if the Pentangular is abandoned for good, Bombay will lose a very popular competition. And the various cricket clubs will suffer heavily financially. Therefore the B.C.C.I. has proposed a substitute in the shape of the Zonal Quadrangular. It has been the general apprehension that the new competition will not be a suitable substitute for the Pentangular, as its debut failed to rouse sufficient enthusiasm among the public last season. I maintain, however, that it will be as popular, if not more, as the communal tournament if it is given a decent chance.

Nobody can say that the Zonal had a fair trial last season. By staging it at its fag end when the public were almost fed-up with cricket, it was practically killed before its birth. Whatever life there was in it, the Nawab of Patodi did away with by refusing to give an exhibition of his batting prowess.

SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT

Nevertheless I have not the least doubt in my mind that the Zonal will command the same allegiance from the public as the Pentangular, if only the latter is replaced by the former. What the public want is a first rate representative competition. There cannot be a better one than the Zonal. As I have shown many times before in these columns, this tournament is superior to the communal one in every respect. The only thing it lacks is its religious basis. It is high time that religion is banished from the sporting field.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

BURIAL OF THE PENTANGULAR. A HEALTHY SUBSTITUTE. SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT. BASELESS APPREHENSION. BOARD OF CONTROL'S AUTHORITY DUTY OF GYMKHANAS. GOVERNMENT MAY BAN IT ULTIMATELY.

Let us have sport for sports sake. Let it be clearly understood that I am not decaying any religion thereby. What I wish to emphasise is that religion should be kept in its proper place and must not be made a plaything of everybody.

BASELESS APPREHENSION

May I repeat for the umpteenth time that the Bombay public will be thoroughly satisfied if they have a grand festival once a year? I am sure they will welcome the Zonal as heartily as they have supported communal show all these years. But they cannot stomach too many of these long-drawn-out performances. Few people have so much time to waste.

What then are the obstacles in the way? There are two in the main. The first is the fear of financial loss, which, as I have already stated is baseless, provided of course the Zonal is given a fair run. The second is that some of the low-grade players who now shine in the colours of one community or the other in the Pentangular, will not have a chance to play merely on the strength of their communal pigment. Merit alone will count in the selections. So they will have to drop out. It is these interested parties—and of course those who place the prestige of their own community above everything else—who make all the noise against its abolition.

BOARD OF CONTROL'S AUTHORITY

I am rather amused to read in the "F.P.J." Bobby Talyarkhan's fulminations against de Mello for his sudden somersault. It is indeed ridiculous to suggest that the Pentangular is a private affair and therefore the Board of Control has no right to

interfere in it. Any competition in which players from all parts of the country participate is an open tournament. It cannot run without the sanction and approval of the National Controlling Body. In the ordinary course the controlling body lends all its support to its recognized and affiliated units for conducting their competitions. But when it sees that a competition is likely to harm the best interests of the country or a part of it, it has every right to stop it. Whether it is strong enough to do so or not is another matter.

DUTY OF GYMKHANAS

In the present instance the B.C.C.I. has not exercised its authority in banning the tournament itself or banning the players from taking part in it. It has merely recommended to the C.C.I. to stage the Zonal Quadrangular in the place of the Pentangular. It was decided last year that the Zonal would be held at different centres by rotation. So the opportunity of staging it would have gone some other city this year. But in view of the loss Bombay would suffer by giving up the Pentangular it has been offered the Zonal for all time. If the C.C.I. and the leading Gymkhanas of Bombay have the best interests of the City, the country and the game at heart, I have every hope they will agree to the B.C.C.I.'s proposal.

GOVERNMENT MAY BAN IT

Already there are talks that the Government of Bombay may be forced to ban all communal competitions, if the present communal unrest continues. Few people would like it to interfere in matters sporting. But when larger interests of the province demand it, they must put their foot down. I earnestly hope that they will have no occasion to do so. I expect the sportsmen of our great city will

Is It True?

That the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India (B.C.C.I. in short) has suddenly converted Tony de Mello from a rank communalist to a Nationalist?

That he has just discovered the dangerous character of the communal Pen-angular of Bombay and has advocated its total extinction?

That de Mello has at last realised that the best way to promote Indian cricket is through the Zonal Quadrangular?

That Editor Ravi Karanjia is now sorry that he gave so much publicity to de Mello in the "Blitz" which he did not deserve?

That Homi Talyarkhan intends to convene a special meeting of the Progressive Group to withdraw their appreciation of Tony and condemn him for his change of front?

That Bobby Talyarkhan considers it a sacrilege on the part of B.C.C.I. to request Bombay to abandon the communal carnival?

That Bobby holds that the communal Gymkhanas are perfectly within their rights in staging this dangerous 'amasha' with players from all parts of India?

That an all-India tournament becomes a private affair when it concerns religious communities?

That A.F.S.T. may threaten to exterminate the Board of Control—at least on paper—if it bans the participation of players registered with its affiliated associations in the Pentangular?

That the Pentangular Committee is likely to hold a public meeting at the Azad Maidan to protest against the uncalled-for interference of the B.C.C.I. in their special privilege?

That the communal Gymkhanas may start a furious agitation—through the columns of the "B.P.J."—against the imposition of a national competition in the shape of the Zonal Quadrangular?

rise to the occasion and root out the evil once for all. It will indeed be a Red Letter day in the history of Bombay's Cricket when the Pentangular is put in its resting place in memory of the valuable services it rendered us in the past and instal its vigorous successor, the Zonal Quadrangular in the arena for the benefit of all.



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Let us talk
it over—

A day more and you know, it will be exactly a year that we made a debut in the weekly Chronicle. Actually, thirtieth of September is the anniversary day of the Women's Page while today is only the twenty-ninth!

But then what does it matter if we celebrate the anniversary one day earlier? Surely we shan't become too old thereby. In fact we shall have the advantage to feeling older while appearing a bit younger! And if you ask me, that's how it should rather be. Well, men have always maintained that a woman is as young as she looks, while man is as old as he feels. Let the man feel what he likes about his own self and leave us alone to decide things for ourselves. Isn't it too long a while that we have been listening to what he thinks about us? It would really be refreshing and no less enlightening to know how we regard our dear, dear selves....

Sometimes very interesting bits of conversations come your way in a thickly packed railway carriage. Two girls were engaged in discussing prospective divorce of a celebrity and a woman at that two. One of them was condemning the contemplated step as it would give a bad precedent to the young people. The other had turned red hot in disputing society's right to interfere in the private affairs of an individual. Suddenly her opponent confronted her with a tricky question. (The exact words were lost for me in the noise of the train which was changing rails.) They had talked about the recent marriage of a mutual friend and strangely enough ridiculed the idea of a woman marrying a man younger in years!!

Really speaking why should such an alliance hurt others? It is primarily for the man concerned to think twice over the matter. Perhaps he is to be envied for his philosophy "After a hundred years we shall all be of the same age!!"

And that reminds me of 'the Unequal Marriages Bill' in the Bombay Assembly. Don't you think Mrs. Munshi's bill needs an important amendment? The ban on a man of forty-five (and above) marrying a girl below eighteen ought to be balanced by a similar ban on a woman of thirty-five bagging a youth of twenty. I am sure such an amendment will be unanimously carried in any legislature of the world unless all men start thinking they are potential Shakespeares and must marry a matron!!!

As for you and me, we shan't, by any means be the losers.

The question of years. How very relative it is. In the life of an individual every day means so much. But in the life of a nation even whole years have no count. And yet in the annals of our ancient land this one year has come to mean so much. I still remember how I wrote the first 'column' in the hurry and frenzy of attending the A.I.C.C. session which was meeting after the stormy years of Quit-India.

What a spectacular cavalcade of events has marched past the year. We have had the I.N.A. Trials, R.I.N. Mutiny, unprecedented strikes and unparalleled communal riots. Popular governments in the provinces and now an Interim National Government at the Centre. There's however something more of paramount importance too—the threatened famine in many parts of the country. Of course the Interim Government is expected to do all it can for minimising the hardships in scarcity areas by procuring food from surplus provinces and foreign countries as well. And it will be up to us to make most of what we are offered by others.

Since last week our ration have included maize as part of it. We are at liberty to draw the small quota or leave it. And I know so

Marriage: Happy And Otherwise

J. B. Priestley

Mr. J. B. Priestley sat back in a comfortable chair at the Grand Theatre, Leeds, puffing thoughtfully at his pipe.

I had just asked him to amplify the statement which occurs in his much-discussed new play "Ever Since Paradise", and runs: "The sexual life, as even Shelley had to admit, is a cheat."

Mr. Priestley was considering his reply with his native Yorkshire thoroughness, which is so evident in all he does, whether it be play-writing, radio talking, opening a Bradford baby show or filling his pipe.

Bane Of Hollywood

"Well," he said, after the emission of an extra big cloud of smoke, which indicated a decision, if the relationship between two people is sexual and nothing else, then it is a cheat.

I did not mean that the relationship between a man and a woman who are deeply fond of each other is a cheat.

"What pays the dividends in marriage is not sex, but personality of the partners."

"That is what is wrong with a lot of these Hollywood films. We spend millions importing a lot of stuff in tin cans in order to influence our adolescents to over-emphasise the sexual attraction."

"These films are pure sex, nothing else, and that is where the Ameri-

"What pays the dividend in marriage is not sex, but personality of the partners", says Priestley in this interview with Clifford Lackey

cans have got it all wrong. They put more emphasis on a dress than on a character.

Priestley's First Film

And, after leaning forward to stress his criticism of Hollywood, Mr. Priestley relaxed back into the chair.

He had come to Leeds to see the last two nights of the week's run of "Ever Since Paradise," which treats in an unconventional manner the familiar theme, the relations between a husband and wife.

The treatment of the play, the first J. B. has directed himself, came as something of a shock to most regular playgoers. It is a play with in a play, and the players step out to talk direct to the audience while two pianos provide "atmospheric" music—and even the two pianists break into dialogue here and there!

The wrecking of a young couple's marriage is shown stage by stage until they end in the divorce court. It is a comedy with a cutting wit, but also with a moral.

Essentials Of Happy Marriage

Mr. Priestley, in his play, shows the way to a wrecked marriage; I

many housewives who seem to be prejudiced against it.

And to own it, I was one of the many people who are cursing the Americans for selling us maize while they continue to feed their cattle sumptuously. But that's none of our business and we ought to be thankful even for the maize. Beggars can't be choosers!

We have got to popularise maize. Hasn't the Food Minister himself given us a few tips in his broadcast as to how to treat maize differently for making a variety of edibles? We are told that the next three months are going to be critical. I feel it may not be out of place if we devote some space on this page for the Food front.

So keep a watch next week!

—Leela.

asked him what he thought to be essential in a happy marriage.

He summed up: "For a successful marriage I think the first thing to do is to see marriage as it is. It is a very profound relationship, not a haphazard sort of arrangement. It is a complicated form of partnership in which conversation plays an important part."

"If a couple don't find anything to talk about during courtship they should think twice about marriage."

There, I decided, Mr. Priestley has an apparently simple yet a truly profound point; I thought of the many couples with nothing to say before marriage and plenty to shout about afterwards.

And from his smile perhaps J. B. was thinking so, too.

Separate Holidays

This is what Mr. Priestley thinks about separate holidays for married couples:

"It depends entirely on the people. But I should say that with most couples a fortnight together at the seaside, sheltering from the rain and queueing for lunch would help them to understand each other much more easily than they would at home where they would be too busy with routine matters to think."

Throughout the play an older couple, Roger Livesey and Ursula Jeans, are off the actual stage and deliver a running commentary of

pungent remarks as the young folks' marriage is forced further on the rocks. A novel treatment and one that has provoked considerable discussion—even argument—between playgoers.

Says Mr. Priestley: "I first wrote this play ten years ago, and since then I have done a tremendous amount of rewriting. I felt that if the theme were sufficiently universal I could afford to be more widely experimental in the form. I decided that audiences would enjoy a theme of this kind which affects them all."

Sound Recipe

"Before the war I think that if I had produced this play it would

WOMEN'S PAGE

have been doubtful if audiences would have taken to it; I think they would have been bewildered and rather resentful.

"But the war has made people much more intelligent; it has shaken them out of mental inertia. I banked on that. And in this play the audiences in Sheffield, Liverpool and Leeds—where it has had its opening runs—have taken every point."

Mr. Priestley has a recipe for a sound play as well as for a sound marriage. He believes a play should not be written beneath people's heads; if it stimulates thought, argument, or criticism, then it has achieved something.

WOMAN

(Thru Man's Eyes)

"In the life of every man, whether he will own it or not, there is at least one unmentioned woman whom he never forgets while he keeps his faculties. She may not be the best, or the prettiest or even the nicest woman he has loved. Her qualities have as little to do with the matter as her birth certificate. A woman isn't her age, or herself: she is what she makes us feel—like art and nature, like a musical phrase, or a line of words".

—Leonard Merrick.

Indian Women's Appeal To Australia

A number of women's organisations in Australia are reported to be organising Indian Famine Relief Committees as a result of the appeal made last month by Miss Kapila Khandwala, one of the two fraternal delegates representing India at the Australian Women's Second Charter Conference, held in Sydney recently.

Following Miss Khandwala's public addresses on the subject it was also decided by these organisations to send an appeal to the British Prime Minister to improve shipping facilities to transport food to India. The other Indian delegate, Mrs. Mithan Lam, who is a Bar-at-Law, spoke at a public meeting of the Conference on the work of the All-India Women's Conference and on the position of professional women in India.

Eager To Know About India

The Australian Women's Second Charter Conference was primarily a meeting of Australian women as it represented 72 organisations of women from all the States of Australia

and was attended by delegates from all the States. But it had also an international character, because fraternal delegates attended the Conference from various parts of the world including India, New Zealand, Ceylon, France and Yugoslavia. Indian delegates, in particular, drew great attention both inside the Conference and outside, where, it is reported, women crowded round the two Indian representatives and were eager to know all about India and Indian women.

The main object of the Conference being to propagate the demand for equality for women as a condition to securing social justice, the resolutions adopted at the Conference concerned the various phases of women's activities, their status, full employment for them and social security, trade unions and women's employment, condition of domestic workers, women's health and education, prison reforms and equal rights and opportunities to aborigines. The Conference passed a resolution urging that all scientific knowledge concerning the manufacture of the atom bomb must be made available to all the nations and that atomic energy should be utilised for the benefit and not for the destruction of the race.



Future Of India

THE HOUR OF DECISION:
By Principal Gurmukh Nihal Singh. S. Chand & Co., Delhi-Lahore. Re. 1/- 43 pages.

This tiny booklet, written with occasional verve and somewhat over-worked passion, purports to tender advice to those engaged in shaping India's future. The author planned it as a last-minute sermon to the Cabinet Mission. In the light of recent developments—the establishment of the Provisional National Government etc.—Mr. Nihal Singh's observations, it must be said, seem to contain the germs of a not too incorrect prophecy. The author does not elaborate on the theme of the United States of India, which, indeed has become the fashion of our political idealists. The Cabinet Mission, whose complex activities have now relapsed into the archives of history, has been treated to sumptuous advice on many matters. Much space is devoted to the part played by Britain and her agents in fomenting Hindu-Muslim disunity and strife. The booklet repeats in a rambling way the known story of rampant communalism in India and the author's mind has circled around, in a misty sort of way, the central theme of a United India. It is more in the nature of the twice-told tales of disunion and imperialist intrigue than a forthright and constructive booklet of suggestions to those who matter in shaping India's future. However, a cursory perusal may be of interest to the layman.

Rajan

Survey Of Bengal Famine

A Sample Survey of After-Effects of the Bengal Famine of 1943.

This survey, conducted by the In-

India's Rural Economy

"Economic Stabilisation of Indian Agriculture". By T. N. Ramaswamy, Economics Department, Benares Hindu University.

The book contains a very able review of the evolution and present problems of Indian rural economy, which is in fact the largest and most basic portion of Indian economy as a whole. In the light of recent tendencies in economic organisation the author adumbrates a scheme for the stabilisation of Indian agriculture.

This description of the contents of the book is misleading at least on two counts. Firstly it is not stabilisation, least of all stabilisation on the present level, that the author has to urge. It is his view that unless occupational balance is restored to our economy and unless by the removal of the factors of uncertainty the efficiency of all our occupations is raised to the maximum we shall not attain our due status as a great production unit. Secondly the scheme of the regulation, or circumscription as he prefers to call it, of economic organisation that the author has to offer is not confined to agriculture. It takes in almost all sectors of production, transport, distribution finance and consumption, as is, of course, inevitable in any integrated scheme of economic progress.

Some of the leading trends in contemporary thought are woven by the author into the pattern of his policy. This the competitive system is ruled out both for internal as well

as international dealings. Secondly, he urges that pending the full growth of Indian economic potential our economy should be isolated from world movements. He utters a very cogent caution against the trends of world economic organisation which would perpetuate the distinction between primary areas and metropolitan powers. Internationally as well as internally he desires that the full prospects of a region's balanced progress should be ensured to it, without disturbing external influences.

A controlled, balanced and regional pattern for our economy would as a major objective appeal to many. The problems of administration and human reaction involved in an immediate implementing of the plan would, however, try all our competence, adaptability and unity of purpose. It must also be stated that for our own needs economic, cultural and political, we cannot follow isolation from other nations as a principle. With all our effort at optimism it would be an overstatement to echo the author's confident declaration! Though burdened today with a load of economic anachronisms and cultural rigidities, India is technically a young country and has the unbending juvenile enthusiasm to play her part in the global economic evolution, in the momentous days to come.

The book is bound to prove interesting to those concerned with the future of economic policy in India.

D. G. K.

dian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, with financial assistance of the Bengal Government, is confined to the rural areas and takes in as its main items the possession of land and cattle. The significant result is the loss of about 13 per cent of the cattle and the sale or mortgage by about one-fourth of paddy landowners of either whole or part of their land. The loss by sale in the case of small holders has been almost complete. The class of landless labourers will thus be considerably augmented in a province where even before the famine about three-fourths of the rural population had either no paddy land or had less than 2 acres, which is considered a subsistence minimum for a family.

We are informed that quite an appreciable number of the bigger landlords also sold off their lands in response to higher prices. Unfortunately no details are supplied either in regard to price data or the status of the purchasers. It is gathered that the pre-famine quinquennium had shown marked signs of

economic deterioration in rural areas and that the famine only accelerated the downward process. Here again only statistics of landowning are principally relied on, and no data is presented which will either reveal the causes or the manifold economic and social effects of the deterioration.

A more detailed, more systematically organised and comprehensive survey can alone supply the material for an adequate policy of reconstruction and rehabilitation in the province.

D. G. K.

Vijayatunga's Poems

Hind Kitabs, Bombay announce the publication of "DO NOT GO DOWN, O SUN!" (Rs. 5) by J. Vijayatunga, the famous Ceylonese author who has distinguished himself both in England and America as a poet and writer of rare distinction.

This is a collection of exquisite poems, written in various climes

First Battle Of Freedom

"1857: The great Rebellion" by Asoka Mehta, Hind Kitabs Rs. 1/8.

The history of the great Rebellion of 1857—which in our school-days we were taught to dub as the Sepoy Mutiny—is yet to be written. Possibly it can be written only when the cause for which the Rebellion was organized—India's freedom—has been won. Meanwhile in spite of all the efforts of British historians to underrate or distort its historic import and extent, the memory of 1857 is a burning reality in the heart of every Indian.

It is not without significance that the present book by Asoka Mehta has been published in 1946—the year of the formation of the first national Government in India. It is more like an introduction to than a serious history of the stirring events of those days. The author however, has carefully studied all the literature on the subject and has presented a terse yet authentic account of the origin and development of the Rebellion. He writes with insight and feeling, yet he is never carried away from the historical context by mere emotion. He shows how it was truly a national uprising and how both Hindus and Muslims were united in their determination to regain their lost freedom. Nor has Mr. Mehta slurred over the drawbacks and shortcomings—which proved fatal for its leaders and tragic for the country. Of particular interest is the concluding chapter of this brochure—the effects of the Rebellion.

The author rightly sums up by saying that "The Rebellion of 1857 was more than a mere Sepoy Mutiny," was an eruption of the social volcano wherein many pent-up forces found vent. After the eruption the whole social topography had changed." It is a conclusion with which every student of history will agree.

N. J.

over a period of two decades. Commenting on them the famous English Poet and Critic, the late Lawrence Binyon in a letter to the author wrote:

"... I feel that you have a true poet's sensibility and lyrical impulse ... You do not seem to echo others, and I think you feel strongly and deeply..."



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Under the present uncertain conditions in Bombay, it has been decided to cancel the proposed all-Bombay children's excursion to Mulund on the 6th October (announcement about which appeared in the last week's "Corner"). All Balkan-ji-Bari Branches and individuals, however, are requested to celebrate our Annual Children's Day (Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) by themselves on any day convenient to them during this fortnight, and to send us reports of their celebrations as early as possible.

It is suggested that on this occasion, special efforts may be made to bring the Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls in closer contact with each other and with the children of all castes, communities, creeds and social strata. They should either visit them or bring them to themselves, and enjoy the day together. During these days, it has become more necessary than ever to imbibe the spirit of Brotherhood among and between ourselves. I wish you, my dear younger sisters and brothers, to remember this, and act accordingly, even to give lesson to your elders!

BALKAN-JI-BARI WORKERS' CONFERENCE

The following committees have,

been appointed, with powers to Co-opt other members, to carry on the work of the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' conference, proposed to be held here in the last week of December—

(1) FINANCE: Lady M. R. Masani, Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, Shri C. T. Shah, Shri G. B. Kotak, Shrimati Purnima Pakvasa, Shrimati Taraben Jhaveri, Shri K. K. Mody, Shri Bhanushankar Yajnik, and Shri Rasik F. Shah (Convener).

(2) LODGING: Shri Prabhubhai Upadhaya, Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhaya, Shri Satish P. Desai, Shri Bhanu Pandya, and Shri Rasik F. Shah (Convener).

(3) BOARDING: Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati, Shrimati Vidyaben S. Motwani, Miss Hiraben Bhatwadekar, Shri Kanchan Patel, Shri Rajguru, and Shri R. T. Kelawalla (Convener).

(4) VOLUNTEERS: Shrimati Urmilaben Gupta, Shri Babubhai Pandya, Shri Narayanhari Upadhaya, and Shri Jyoti Desai (Convener).

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(6) CONFERENCE: Lady M. R.

Masani, Miss Lila Kulkarni, Shri Dhirubhai Desai, Shri Saleem Merchant, Shri Champaklal Marphatia, Shri S. B. Kher, Shri Shewak Bhojraj, and Shrimati Indira Renu (Convener).

(7) OUTINGS: Shrimati Hemantiben Kothari, Shri Prabhudas Mehta, and Shri Resik F. Shah (Convener).

(8) ENTERTAINMENTS: Shrimati Monghiben Kantawalla, Shri Jayant Pandya, Shri Prabodh Desai, Shri Vasant Kasotia, Shri Babubhai Sampat, Shri Prabhubhai Upadhaya, Shri Jitendra Sheth, and Miss Nalini Daftari (Convener).

(9) PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA: Shri Shewak Bhojraj, and Shri Mohanlal Parekh (Convener).

For the purposes of routine work, Shri Shankarlal Vanmalidas Rana, Office Assistant, will be available in the Office (4th Floor, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, opposite the Imperial Bank of India, 16 Apollo Street, Fort—Telephone No. 24366: Mr. Rana), every day from 1 to 5 p.m. On Mondays and Thursdays, in the afternoon, Shrimati Indira Renu will also be available; on Wednesdays and Fridays, Shri Rasik F. Shah; and on Saturdays, (3 to 4 p.m.), either Shri Ramnik V. Shah or Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati.

It is perhaps not necessary to emphasise that the co-operation of all is very essential. Bombay has had the honour to invite this Conference, and it must be made a grand success!

Boys and girls of all castes, communities and creeds are welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association as its Members



The late Shri. Dada Jhaveri, of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, who always tried to be servicable.

or Companions. Elders wishing to be helpful also can be enrolled as Associates Or Patrons.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pips stamps for postage. You will be pleased and feel proud to belong to this Brotherhood

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Gulistan
Khar-Bombay 21

Russia

DNIEPROSTROY, (U.S.S.R.).
With his ham-like fist massive Feodor Loginov, director of reconstruction of the Dnieper Dam, turned the pages of the photograph album and pointed out the record of almost incredible destruction. Then he gesticulated to the window. Framed like a picture we could view the graceful, giant structure, spanning the wide river.

It was hard to conceive that the shattered desolation of wreckage we saw in the photographs had been there.

This was the Dnieper Dam, once the great pride of Soviet engineering. Here Hitler's men perpetrated the greatest single act of wanton destruction in the war when they largely demolished the project.

Today the dam itself is practically finished after a remarkable effort of reconstruction under almost heart-breaking conditions. First power will be generated in December. Structural work on the whole project is to be completed next year and the whole job written off in 1948.

All the Soviet Union is watching the progress being made here. It is a national symbol.

German Destruction

The dam was built between 1927 and 1932 to serve three objects to provide a large-scale source of electric power; to make the Dnieper River navigable, by raising the water-level sufficiently to cover the jagged rapids 50 miles upstream; to make possible a wide irrigation system to aid a countryside which is fertile but subject to frequent droughts. American consultant engineers headed by Colonel Hugh Cooper, who has become a near-legendary figure hereabouts, were employed, and all nine turbines and four of the nine generators came from the United States, supplied by a firm in Newport News.

Stalin personally sent orders for a section of the dam to be blown up when the Red Army retreated in the summer of 1941. The Germans repaired it, but never got much benefit from the project as they failed to organise the industries in the district. Ironically the firm of Siemens, which had unsuccessfully submitted tenders for the construction of the dam in 1936, directed the repairs carried out by the Todt labour organisation.

In October, 1943, the Wehrmacht was forced from the left bank of the Dnieper and nearly three months later from the right bank. With Finnish thoroughness they organised total demolition. Further damage was inflicted during battles for the area.

Four Left Of 60,000 People

Scores of tons of bombs, mines and explosives were cunningly concealed, many of them carefully covered with cement. Time-bombs were profusely scattered around. Workers' settlements were razed, with schools, clubs, libraries and cultural institutions of all kinds. The inhabitants' personal belongings were looted. When the Red Army reached the left bank, of the 60,000 people living there before the occupation they found just four. On the right bank, eight of 20,000 were found the others had been murdered, shipped away to forced labour or had fled, many to join the partisans.

Engineers and specialists, headed by Feodor Loginov, arrived to assess the damage the same day as the Red Army reached the dam. While the war continued the task of reconstruction was attended with tremendous handicaps, as priorities on materials were still given to war industries. Apart from a few engineers released by the Army to work on the dam, there was no reserve of skilled labour available. Equipment was confined to some odd items captured from the enemy.

Then the men to whom the task of directing the rebuilding had been entrusted were given a free hand by Moscow to recruit labour wherever they could find it. Appeals were issued, flying squads scoured the lower Dnieper countryside. Unskilled, but passionately enthusiastic workers, mostly women and elderly men, took up the challenge and began the colossal work of reconstruction.

Gradually, especially after the war had ended, more equipment and more skilled workers were sent to "Dnieprostroi", as the Russians term this project. Most workers, how-

ever, learned their trades on the spot.

Impressive Achievements

Now the tally of what has been accomplished is impressive. The dam itself, three-quarters of a mile across and 200 feet high, is nearing completion. Power houses for the nine new turbines and generators are well-advanced, although several sections are still filled with the shambles of demolished turbines. On the left bank new locks are taking shape. Three locks, each 380 feet long, raise or lower shipping 120 feet. Above the dam, also on the left bank, the river port is in advanced stages of rebuilding.

Navigation along the Dnieper is due to be resumed next April. The pre-war tonnage of shipping passing through the locks, nearly 2,000,000 annually, is expected to be rapidly reached and, sometime in the course of the Five Year Plan, surpassed. Down-river will come timber, grain, metal and ore. Up-river will go salt and oil and some imported goods. In both directions ships will carry products of the large steelworks, being rapidly reconstructed in the town of Zaporozhe, adjoining the Dnieper Dam.

Figures give some idea of the amount of wreckage shifted 10,500 tons of damaged machinery; 6,000 tons of metal beams, girders and similar construction material; 216,000 cubic meters of debris; 115,000 cubic meters of concrete. 60 miles of railwayline have been relaid and nearly 100 miles of power cable.

Workers Get Extra Rations

Pleasant tree-lined workers' settlements fan out around the dam area. According to Mr. Loginov's statistics, 382,000 cubic meters of living space have been reconstructed. The settlements embrace two clubs, where there are libraries and regular film shows; five schools; two kindergartens; two canteens; several evening schools. The workers have their own rest-home in Yalta, pleasant resort on the Black Sea coast. To supplement the normal rations two farms have been organised, one of 1,750 acres and the other of 10,000 acres, which enable the enterprise to feed the workers with an average of 30 per cent more food than their normal rations.

"Dnieprostroi" also operates six quarries; two stone-cutting factories; two concrete-making factories; a large carpentry shop, which makes all the required woodwork including domestic and office furniture; 60 miles of railroad; 200 trucks and cars 500 draught horses; a riverfleet of 16 motorboats and tugs.

Loginov commands an "army" of 13,000 workers, supplemented by 1,200 German prisoners of war, and volunteer "brigades"—men and women from surrounding areas, particularly the farms, who pledge themselves to devote part of their spare time and holidays to work on the dam.

American Equipment Helps

Women comprise 38 per cent of the labour force. They do the heaviest work side by side with men. All over the project you see gangs of husky girls shovelling furiously at concrete, bricks or debris, doing jobs high up on the swaying scaffolding.

A considerable amount of American equipment has now been received. There are cranes, trucks and steam-shovels bearing the trademarks of U. S. firms.

Three turbines have been ordered from America, compared with all nine when the dam was first built. Three generators have also been ordered, and talks are in progress for placing orders for another three generators. The other six turbines and three generators are being made in Soviet factories, especially in the great works at Leningrad. If contracts are not placed in the U. S. the other three generators will also be constructed in the U. S. S. R. Each turbine weighs 700 tons and has a capacity of 90,000 horsepower. Generators tip the scales at 900 tons.

The number of turbines in use at one time varies from two to all nine, depending on the river flow. After the first turbine and generator goes into operation during December, the others

are expected to be get working at average intervals of three months.

Negotiations are also in hand to purchase electrical equipment from English companies.

Pre-War Output Scheduled

The whole project is being reconstructed on exactly the same lines as the previous scheme, apart from some minor architectural improvements on

By ERIC DOWNTOWN

the power-houses. The same output is scheduled—3,000,000,000 kilowatt hours annually—going to the chain of industries in the Donbass, Krivoi Rog and Dnieperpetrovsk.

However, under the Fourth Five Year-Plan (1946-50), an important parallel scheme is to be constructed which will raise the Dnieper dam's output by 20 per cent. Work will begin next year on a hydro-electric station for Kremenchug, 200 miles upstream from the dam. This will utilise the additional spring waters now not used by the Dnieper project. When the Kremenchug station is complete the Dnieper system is to be linked up with electricity systems of Kharkov and Kiev.

Law And Life

BY

"Jarvim"

The Much-Maligned Sales Tax

A committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has expressed its strong disapproval of the Estate Duty proposed to be introduced by the Central Government. It is not at all surprising that the merchants of Bombay should dread the idea of the state taking away large chunks of their fortunes. One of the points raised against the proposed Bill is that its introduction is most inopportune in view of the fact that the country is on the threshold of far-reaching constitutional changes. This is merely an attempt to postpone the evil day. It is difficult to understand how constitutional changes have anything to do with the desirability or otherwise of imposing Estate Duty. Another argument advanced against the introduction of this measure is that the levying of a uniform Estate Duty in respect of estates governed by various complex systems of inheritance and personal laws will lead to inequitable results. The existence of these directed systems may give rise to technical difficulties. But far from being an argument against the introduction of beneficent legislation, this is a strong argument for a radical reform of the numerous antiquated systems of personal laws which still fetter our social progress. We do agree with the suggestions made by the committee that the exemption limit should be raised from rupees one lakh to rupees three lakhs and that on interest free period of at least one year from the date of death should be provided. But we have no hesitation in commanding the Bill as a bold and beneficent piece of socialistic legislation which seeks to lessen the vast inequalities and gradually of wealth in this country make extinct the class of social parasites who feed on their fathers' fortunes. Who else should condemn it but the merchant community who guard the citadel of capitalism?

Anti-Bigamy Legislation

The bill introduced in the Bombay Legislature for the prevention of bigamous marriages among Hindus is no doubt in conformity with modern public opinion. But if every Province is to have different laws in matters which relate to the status of individuals, there will be chaos, and uniformity of legislation in these matters more than in any others, is not only desirable, but essential. The bill provides that a bigamous marriage shall be void if it is contracted in Bombay Province, or if either party to the marriage is domiciled in Bombay Province. It would, indeed, be odd if a Hindu from Madras happening to contract a second marriage while in Bombay found that that marriage was void in Bombay but valid when he went back to Madras, that the children of such marriage were illegitimate in Bombay but legitimate in Madras, that he was a criminal in Madras but a respectable man in Bombay! It is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will

not behave like children in a hurry and rush through legislation which leads to such absurd results, however beneficial it be to Society. Now that we have our own Government at the Centre, it should not be difficult to induce that Government to enact a uniform anti-bigamy Act for the whole of India. We hope that the Bombay Government will hold their hands till then and not be carried away by their zeal for Social reform.

A Voice From The Citadel

There has been a hue and cry against the imposition of the Sales Tax in Bombay, the liability to pay which, on dealers with an annual turnover exceeding Rs. 30,000, commences on 1st October 1946. But the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme of the Government will cost an enormous amount, and there is no better way of financing it than by imposing a Sales Tax so long as articles of necessity which enter into the lives of the poor are exempted from it as has been wisely done by the Bombay Act. In fact, if more finance be needed by the Government for the arduous tasks that lie before it, we see no reason why the Sales Tax should not in future be imposed at all stages as in Madras.

Beauty And The Beast

(Continued From Page 2)

wiles. I know your heart now. It loves my wealth, not me. Siraj will not go back." Then he uttered the word—not once but thrice—the word Talaq (Divorce). It was the climax and Selima was awestruck. What can she do now except to return to her father's house—a sadder Selima with her unfulfilled dreams of a happy home, husband and children.

Alam Khan's blood boiled so learn the grave injustice done to his daughter. He was all the more grieved for the misfortune of his daughter: it was of his own making. "Even the cruel hearted wouldn't have behaved in this cruellest manner—He is a beast, not man," he cried out in anger. But the mischief had been done. When Alam Khan cooled down a little, he saw that Siraj was not justified in divorcing Selima. It was done without any witnesses. But he didn't wish that his daughter should go back to her rogue of a husband. Nevertheless he wanted to expose Siraj in his true colours and he brought the case before the panchayat. But Karim Khan was a man of affluence and influence and he could mar one's career easily. The panchayatdars knew this and they didn't want to incur the displeasure of Karim Khan. They returned a verdict that Siraj was right in his divorce.

Alam Khan was disappointed, but he was also gratified to a certain extent. Selima now didn't need to return to Siraj. But to Selima, after her tragic heartbreak, future was yet more bleak and dark.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

Rumour is the stuff of which riots are made.

And when rumour-mongering itself is the product of fanaticism and bitterness and mutual fear the result is an insane orgy of violence—as in Calcutta, so in Bombay!

Rumours kill men. Let's kill the rumours.

Have you heard?..... So many Muslims.....
Have you heard?..... So many Hindus.....
They will come via the beach at night.....
They will attack from fast running lorries.....
Don't believe the newspapers.....
One hundred were killed and several hundred were wounded in Kalbadevi.....
Not in Kalbadevi alone... the same car sped along Hornby Road and killed several in front of Whiteaways.....
The Hindu goondas are going round dressed as Muslims.....
The Muslim goondas are going round dressed as Hindus.....

As a member and volunteer of one of the joint Peace Committee in the north of the city, I have personally investigated most of these rumours, especially those pertaining to the war of nerves and found them to be nothing more than—rumours. Dangerous, poisonous, vicious rumours! These are the rumours that get men killed. These are the rumours that keep the atmosphere of fear and hatred and violence alive, that ensure the longevity of every riot and the prosperity of every goonda.

Both Are Guilty!

Then there are fanatics who have already started a virulent "atrocities propaganda" to provoke and incite the Muslims against the alleged injustices and oppression of the Congress Ministries.

Neither party has a monopoly of lies or poisonous propaganda, even as in the actual rioting (both in Calcutta and in Bombay) the fair names of Islam and Hinduism have been equally disgraced by the self-appointed crusaders of these two faiths. Anyone, be he a Hindu or a Muslim, who believes to the contrary is blinding his eyes to reality.

The Other Side

There is a brighter, more cheerful aspect of this reality, too. But, of course, the rumour-mongers, the exaggerators, the amateur 'news agencies' who whisper the inside facts to their neighbours, the 'know-alls' and 'tell-alls' seldom take the trouble to broadcast this kind of news. Whoever does or does not, this writer and this Page will.

How many Muslims whose leaders are alleging that they are being oppressed by the "Hindu Congress" are aware that a Hindu member of the Indian National Army who was on Peace Patrol duty got killed at the hands of Hindu goondas for trying to save the lives of Muslims, that the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee suffered a severe head wound while trying to save a Muslim's life? How many Muslims who go about saying that the Hindus are out to kill every Pathan in Bombay are aware that the "Hindu Congress" went to the rescue of 500 Pathans who were stranded in a corner of the city without any rations?

And how many of those Hindus

who regard every Pathan to be a potential murderer and a goonda are aware of the incident when a Pathan, already wounded himself, saved a Hindu child who had been injured and rushed him to hospital, at the risk of his own life? And, similarly, how many Muslims who regard every poor poorbi Bhayya as a goonda are aware that such a Bhayya recently saved a Muslim family at considerable risk to his own life?

But few care to look at this side of the picture or even to admit that it exists.

Rumour is King in the city and hatred holds sway.
Do you know.....?
Do you know.....?
Don't let a Muslim goonda enter our locality.....
Don't let a Hindu goonda set foot in our locality.....

And so it goes on—this vicious circle of rumour breeding hatred and fear and hatred and fear provoking stabbings and murders.

Rumours kill men.
LET US KILL THESE RUMOURS!

Jai Hind, Tovarisch!

Mr. Krishna Menon is on his way to Paris to meet Mr. Molotov, on behalf of the Nehru Government, to personally convey the greetings of nationalist India to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. For nearly thirty years the two peoples, naturally in sympathy with each other, have had to communicate through unofficial, sometimes secret and 'subversive' channels. The Government of India stood as a forbidding wall between the two countries and the two peoples. With Nehru now in charge of our Foreign Affairs, all that must come to an end.

In his broadcast talk, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has already greeted the Soviet Government on behalf of India. Now, by sending his friend and trusted lieutenant, Mr. Menon of the India League, to officially call upon Mr. Molotov and to discuss the possibilities of exchanging diplomatic representatives, Panditji has given yet another rebuff to that die-hard group of Russia-hating capitalists and their intellectual dupes, represented by Sir Homi Mody and Mr. Minoo Masani (both employees of Tatas) and Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, an old-time Liberal who has always kept away from the revolutionary activities of nationalist India.

The vigour with which these three gentlemen have been singing to Churchill's notorious anti-Soviet tune compelled Pandit Nehru to resign from the presidency of the Indian Council of World Affairs. All their efforts to get Nehru to line up with Byrnes, Truman, Churchill, Franco and other members of the Anti-Soviet Brigade have so far miserably failed. Old and trusted loyalists and stooges of the British imperialism, and paid servants of Indian capitalism, are welcome to carry on their anti-Soviet crusade. Churchill is there to inspire and lead them. Why do they want Nehru to provide them with a respectable front?

By the way, our Jawaharlal's handling of the Foreign Affairs must be giving a shock every day to the Blimps and die-hards of the British Foreign Office.

"Begad, Sir, Lord Beaverbrook was always right. We should never trust these natives in international affairs. Wavell should have at least seen to it that the portfolio of External Affairs was given to some safe man like Sir Homi Mody or—Minoo Masani."

Report On Russia

To Russiophobes and orthodox Communists both I will heartily recommend a series of articles on Russia by Earl Browder, former Head of the Communist Party of U.S.A. which is appearing in the leftist weekly NEW REPUBLIC of New York.

Now Earl Browder is an interest-

ing and even enigmatic personality, who has caused quite a lot of headache to my Communist friends. He keeps them dangling in a very unmarxist state of uncertainty.

Towards the end of the war Browder, then Secretary of the American Communist Party, published his book TEHERAN in which he propounded the thesis that for the peace and progress of the world it was not only essential that there should be political and military understanding between Communist Russia and Capitalist U.S.A. but that in the post-war world also there should be class collaboration instead of class war between the forces of Labour and what he termed 'progressive capitalism'.

The party organs, *The Daily Worker* and *New Masses*, both elaborately and heroically defended this line and the N.M. published a series of letters from vague leftist intellectuals who naturally approved of this official sanction to comfortable class collaboration. I remember expressing my feelings of shock and wonder at reading this thesis propounded by such an eminent Marxist, and my local Communist friends vehemently defended the Browder line, telling me that only left deviationists could find anything wrong with it.

Then Duclos, one of the leading French Communists, wrote a terrific denunciation of Browder's book which shook the American Communist Party to its roots, a Party convention was called to discuss the issue and the upshot was that Comrade Browder was unceremoniously turned out of the party. And then again my Communist friends elaborately explained how wrong and dangerous the Browder line was. After that Browder was referred to in the Communist press much in the same disparaging manner as Trotsky before him.

But Browder sprung a sensation. He announced he was going to Russia. He did go to Russia. He stayed there for six weeks. And the American Communists as well as anti-Communists breathlessly waited for his return. How did he manage to get permission to enter the land of the Soviets? Would the dreaded Soviet Secret Police 'liquidate' this traitor and renegade? On his return would not this ex-Communist, smarting under the insults heaped upon him by his former comrades, come out with a first-hand exposure and denunciation of the Communist regime.

Browder was quite safe in Russia. On his own admission he was allowed to go where he liked, to see what he wanted. He was treated with courtesy, given every facility, and was specially commissioned by Soviet publishers (which means the

Soviet Government, as there are no private publishing firms in Russia) to act as their representative in America.

And what does ex-Comrade Browder have to say about Soviet Russia? Does he expose the Stalin terror? Does he throw light on that 'Soviet imperialism' about which one hears so much from Churchill and Birbal, from Henry Luce of *Time* and Sir Homi Mody? What does he have to say about the "iron curtain" which is supposed to keep the dark goings on in Russia hidden from the civilized world? This is what he says on the last question:

"This fifth column (he refers to anti-Soviet elements in Finland) of the remnants of Nazism is the "iron curtain" that cuts off Eastern Europe from America and Britain. For it draws its hope and inspiration from America and Britain, and so long as this condition lasts, there can be no mutual confidence and understanding between the great powers.

"The raising of the "iron curtain" is the task of Britain and America. It requires only that the Western powers withdraw their patronage and protection from the remnants of Nazism and Quislingism....."

But isn't Soviet Russia preparing for a war of conquest, to subjugate the whole world? That is what all honest observers from Louis Fischer to Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru are telling us. What does Browder say?

"My visit to Moscow fully confirmed my previous opinion that the leaders and the peoples of the Soviet Union desire a durable peace above all things...."

As to the cause of the American-Soviet misunderstanding, Browder quotes a Soviet friend as saying:

"Evidently the American people do not yet understand what war means. Your fighting was done far from home. You did not witness the razing of your cities to the ground. You do not know what it means to have millions upon millions of civilian casualties.... You did not suffer, and you did not even share deeply in the suffering of your own soldiers abroad. That is why you cannot understand our preoccupation with the problem of guarantees that we will not again go through the hell of invasion we have suffered twice in a generation."

Well might these words be addressed to those who, sporting titles awarded by imperialism for loyal services, denounce 'Russian imperialism', to those employees of large capitalist corporations who, from their air-conditioned offices, issue statements against Russian Communism for not being equalitarian enough!

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This is not an *expose* of the latest trick of the black marketeer or a revelation of the most advanced method of how to be happy though married. I actually propose to teach you a new parlour game,—good for any adult above fifteen. Highbrows, lowbrows, middlebrows, all can join in it. Try it this Dusserah.

All you have to do is to be able to think. I am afraid, people who cannot think will not find the game interesting.

The principle of the game is based on the fact that no two persons think alike. How does a man think? Give a man a subject, an abstract or a concrete subject. The man takes it up and starts on his thought-tour. From object to object from thought to thought, the mind flits, like the busy bee, till it becomes tired and works no more.

Supposing you took a hat or a stick, and offered it to Gilbert Chesterton or Bernard Shaw, and asked them to start thinking with the object as the stimulus. If you took their respective tests after a quarter of an hour's survey, you would be surprised at the diversities shown in the results.

I got the idea of the game from an old essay contributed by Chesterton to the London *Daily News* entitled "What I Found In My Pocket." Being marooned in a Railway compartment on a wet day with not a man or a book to study, Chesterton turned his pockets inside out, and made an inventory of the contents. And then he started on the game of ruminating on every one of the things that had come out.

Patter

A New Game

By Asude

Tram tickets, pocket-knife, a box of matches, a piece of chalk, and a current coin of the realm, were the courses which made up the thought-feast of this giant. He worked himself up to a romantic fervour over each item. The tram tickets brought in the Cross of St. George, the pocket-knife conjured up visions of the first man delving deep into dim, damp woods and the feudal swords and wheels of war, the matches brought in a picture of fire as "fierce, female thing", the chalk reminded him of ancient frescoes, and the coin recalled Caesar and Law and Order from earliest times to the present day.

It is, a fascinating study, watching the thought-current at work. You can never tell which way it will go with a man. Not even with yourself. Two classes of research-workers have harnessed this process to useful purposes, the psychiatrists and the criminologists. In the former case, the patient responds to words suggested by the doctor in rapid succession till the doctor gets hold of some word which he believes to be the clue to the mental trouble.

The criminologist follows practically the same process with the object of getting a clue to the crime

out of the mouth of the suspect. Words bearing upon the crime such as "door," "key," "blood," "knife," "bed," "cigarette," "motor car", are offered to the latter with lightning rapidity. To each word, the suspect has to offer another in reply. By dint of persistent pressure, the suspect is exhausted and becomes careless, till he begins to blurt out words which tend to confirm the investigator's suspicions. The system is much favoured by the American Police.

I have nothing to do with either of these laudable avocations. But a very fine pastime can be created out of the process amongst intelligent people without an occupation.

As I sit writing in this 22"/16" den of mine, I find that the room contains quite a number of things. I had no notion what the number might be till I started counting them. Before I had finished even a quarter of the room, I found that I had made 500 separate items. And my "den" is not furnished on Victorian lines either but is rather a cell-line domicile.

And then I did what Chesterton did. I took up each item and made myself go through the catechism.

"Door-wood-tree-dryad- goblin-Gobelin-tapes-tries-pastry-(a famous confectioner)-Benedictine-monks- tapers- Brutus-Anthony-Matheson Lang—" and so on. The jump from "tapers" to "Brutus" will be understood when the reader recalls the tent scene in "Julius Caesar"—"How ill this taper burns!"—immediately before the appearance of Caesar's apparition before Brutus. Each link has got a reason behind it.

My point is that if you submit any of these words to a roomful of people, you will never find the chains coincide.

This, then, is my game. When you are fed up with "Charades" or "General Post," or finding a word in six letters with the clue letters M-R-R- and meaning "what you wish to do to the Income-tax collector if permitted by Law", try it.

Let the leader make a fair list of the things in the room, and boom forth the names one by one. And let the members of the audience jot them down, and then put down the words which occur to them in logical sequence. A time-limit may be fixed which being reached, the lists are collected and examined by a small committee. Apart from the interest created by the startling mental disclosures of some of the entrants, a prize may be awarded to the most intriguing chain.

But remember, the link-word must be a spontaneous thought. You must be honest to yourself. No fumbling or vacillating or changing your mind.

Which means that it is not quite the game for women. Better not.

creation, for cultural development, and for community feeling which the unplanned town of the 19th century frequently omitted.

Agricultural America is vast and varied. The market gardener outside a city, cultivating intensively a few acres, lives a different life from the Iowa corn grower, with his vast barns and corncribs, elaborate machinery, and extensive farmyard. The cattle raisers of the Southwest, with their cattle feeding over miles of almost unfenced range and themselves living almost in the open air, require an entirely different set-up from the dairy farmers of the East or Middle West, with their cow barns, feed silos, and elaborate equipment for handling manure and other wastes. Grain elevators, owned either by companies or co-operatively, dot the western prairies; the whole relationship of farm to road circulation and to railroad has become a major problem of successful agriculture. In this field, perhaps, the typical professional architect has had less experience and made less contribution than in some of the others; yet here, nevertheless, agricultural colleges, state and national agricultural departments, and others have been studying for years the correct forms and relationships of the buildings for each kind of farm. Through these efforts and the natural development of a long tradition, characteristic American farm, forms have developed, which are an important feature in the American landscape and living parts of American architecture.

Fashions In U. S. Architecture

(Continued from Page 24)

Perhaps it is in the buildings created by the Tennessee Valley Authority that American architecture has reached its highest and most expressive forms; for here whatever technical skill existed was trained upon a magnificent objective—no less than the remaking of a large area of the country. Not only was the problem one of the construction of dams and powerhouses; it was also the problem of checking erosion, saving agricultural land, educating the residents of the area, developing a vast system of inexpensive electrical power, building new towns for the project employees, creating canals and their locks and gates for inland navigation, and developing the large lakes behind the dams for the best and widest recreational use, with bathing beaches, boat landings, camping grounds, and so on—and to do all this by gradual democratic processes.

In all the buildings of this project, engineers and architects collaborated from the beginning; almost for the first time they realized that their interests were identical. Efficient engineering and creative and unconventional architectural design combined to produce a series of structures, big and little, of the highest quality—structures in which the voice of American architecture speaks with the clearest tone.

Problem Of Modern City

Yet the greatest of architectural

problems, in America as elsewhere, is that of the modern city. Nineteenth-century confusion, terrific haste, unregulated speculation—these again and again had made of American cities, as they had of certain cities elsewhere, confused and ugly aggregations of inharmonious structures in which people were crowded by economic needs rather than by choice, and in which the potential richness of their lives was inhabited at almost every turn. Fortunately a new conscience has developed in the country, and a new vision in the minds of its architects and city planners. The past forced over-use of the lands; the past reaped bankruptcy, blight and slums.

Today city officials and city designers alike realize that the foundation of city life is the lives of the individual inhabitants, and that almost the first job in community development is that of creating a community form that shall give the city dwellers the utmost in light air freedom, adequate housing, adequate recreation, adequate opportunities for cultural advancement. These considerations force a less centralized use for land, the formation of neighbourhoods, the creation of parks, and in America—because of the wide use of the automobile—the careful study of automobile circulation for both speed and safety, and the building of express highways, bridges, overpasses and so on,

to take the city dweller to the country with the greatest ease and allow the country products to come to the city with the least disturbance. Here, too, in great recreation areas like Jones Beach, a reclaimed coastal area on the Atlantic, in highways like those that border the East River and the Hudson River in New York, and in bridges like the Bronx-White-stone Bridge of New York or the Golden Gate Bridge of San Francisco, the American talent for design to a vast scale has adequately revealed itself.

American architecture is far from a completed style. It is living and growing daily, gaining variety, command, and human quality. It is the expression of a country, still young and vigorous, that is searching constantly for the wider welfare and the richer living of its citizens—USIS

A motorist whose car broke down one night on a lonely road in Northern Ireland found humble but hospitable accommodation in a small croft nearby. Next morning his breakfast consisted mainly of a large bowl of porridge.

During the meal he was astonished to find himself rather popular with a small pig, which nuzzled against his legs in a most affectionate and persistent manner. At last he remarked to his host: "Your pig seems to have taken a great liking to me. I didn't know a pig could be so affectionate."

"Och, it's not you it likes," was the Irishman's reply. "It's just that you're using his bowl."



"Let me tell you, Mum, that my husband was a civil servant before he died."
"Really. I wish I could say the same of you."



"My wife is the type of woman who would suffer anything for her belief."
"So's mine. She's been wearing shoes a size two small for her for years."



"Why didn't you get rid of it if you thought it was a Time Bomb?"
"I had to keep it for 24 hours to make sure."

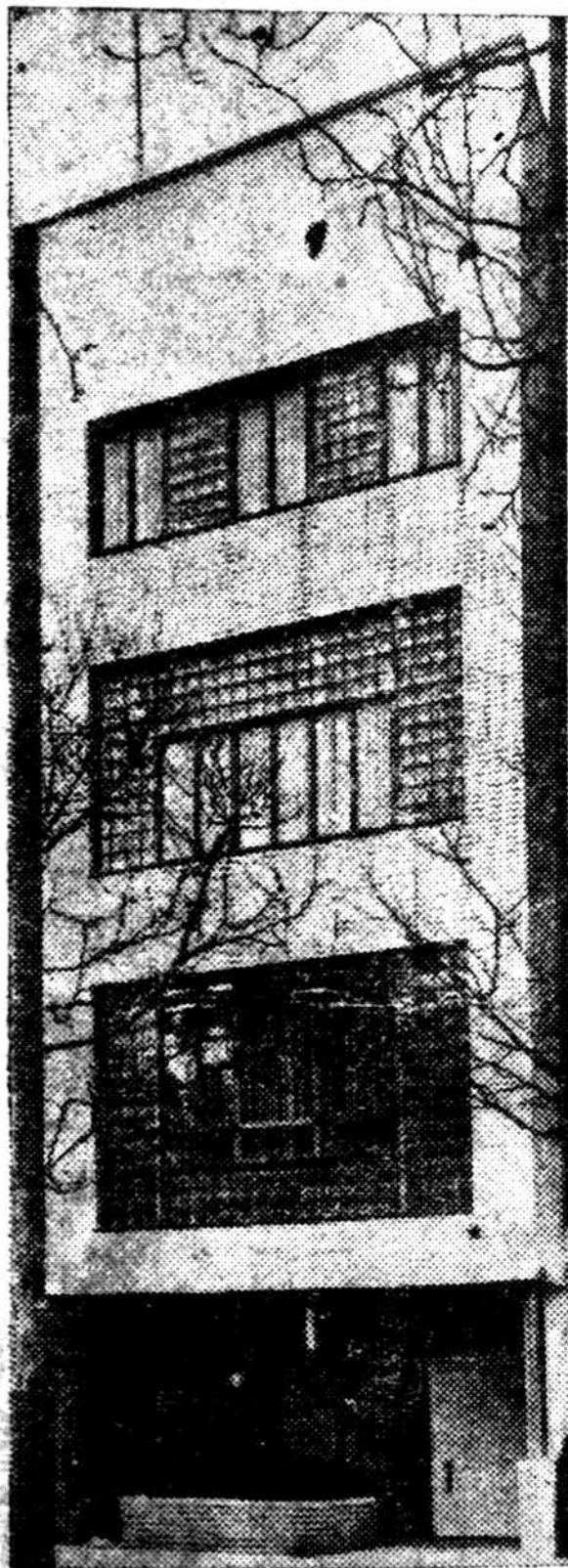


"What kind of a girl is Ada?"
"She's so dumb that she thinks a share pucher means a part ownership in a tandem."

By Talbot Hamlin

This article deals with the architecture of the United States as it exists today, in terms of human beings, their activity and the life they lead. Fewer public, government or monumental buildings will be discussed than the actual amount of American construction would justify, but public buildings have so many elements in common the world over that it seems more important to stress and make vivid those building developments specifically American—those in which, perhaps, the United States has the most to offer the world.

The United States stretches 3,000 miles east to west. From north to south it embraces climates of almost arctic severity and subtropical warmth. It has wet areas and dry areas. The regional qualities of building materials vary enormously

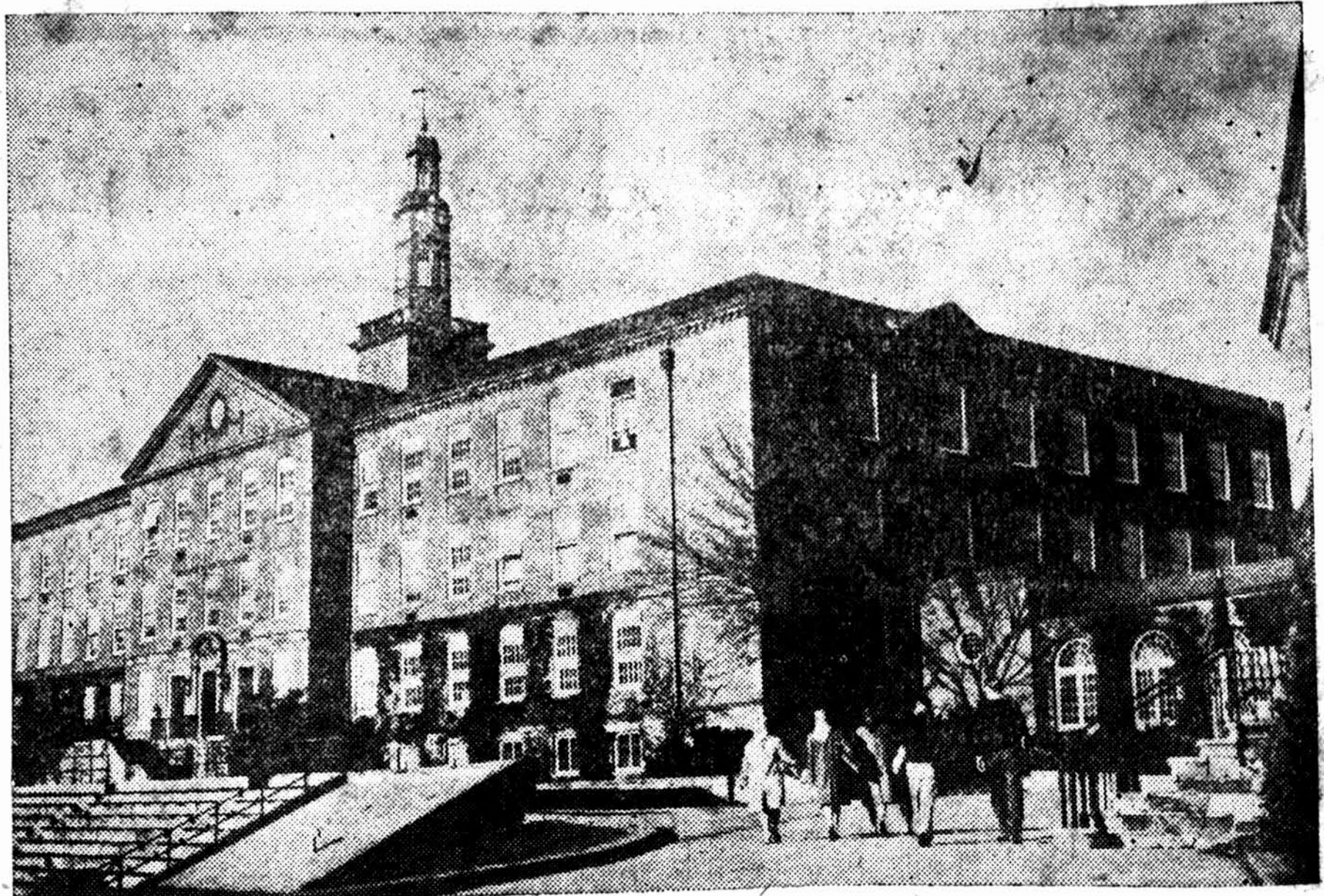


A modern town house in New York City, showing a trend in home design. The extensive use of glass, especially glass blocks, is a common procedure in new construction and in remodelling of houses in the United States.

from section to section; wood plays a major part in construction.

America has been sensitive to, yet not an integral part of, the general international cultural European world. Movements of taste current in Europe have naturally produced their American reactions; but always distance, differences in geographical and climatic conditions, and a definite desire for the people to be themselves have mightily changed and modified these European influences.

It is with this background of influences that one should approach American architecture. For only by realizing the newness of the development, the vast varieties of conditions which the architect must face in different parts of the country, can the richness and variety of American architectural expression be realized and understood. The house for the southern states must differ from that for the northern plains; one section seeks air and shade and coolness, the other warmth and shelter and sun. Thus one gets the tall colonnades to shade the windows of early southern mansions and the wide, open houses of southern



California today, whereas in the north one finds small windows, heavier walls, and a general tendency toward pitched roofs to throw heavy rains and tremendous falls of snow.

In the United States the general levels of the buildings for residence are high, and the "American dream" has emphasized strongly the comfort and convenience and hygienic quality of the home. The central heating system; the plumbing, by

paratively low-cost class. This does not mean that all American homes possess these conveniences; some localities lag far behind. But it does mean that even the shack dweller knows these things, considers them as essential to anything really to be called a house, and hopes some day to have them. Moreover, American industry in these matters is geared, not to a luxury market, but to a mass market.

The industrialization of America

A representative high school building in the United States. This photograph shows the Woodrow Wilson High School in Washington, D.C.

the comfort of the workers—with good light, adequate washrooms, lunchrooms, etc. Under the impact of the enormous development of the war and the necessary limitation in many types of building material, American factory architecture made tremendous advances in originality and the development of constructional types that are beautiful as well as efficient.

Community Recreation Buildings

In buildings for social usefulness the United States has also made great progress. Schools, community buildings, shopping centers, recreation buildings of various kinds—these are playing a greater and greater part in the thinking of American architects, and are creating in communities both big and small a new feeling for community recreation, a new convenience and richness of community life. More and more, the United States has come to realize that factories and houses alone do not make a town, and that the very best architectural thought available must be expended upon giving those facilities for re-

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A large industrial plant, the Ford Motor Company's main plant in River Rouge, Michigan. The roofs on the buildings at the right show an interesting construction detail. They are composed largely of glass to admit light and air into the working area.

FASHIONS IN U. S. ARCHITECTURE

any international standards lavish; the kitchen, with cabinets carefully designed for storage and carefully arranged for convenience; the number and variety of pieces of electrical equipment, such as washing machines, refrigerators, stoves, vacuum sweepers, and a number of baseboard electricity outlets in every room to take care of portable lamps and other equipment. These have become almost universally accepted as necessary parts of the American home, even in the com-

is an old story. Its architectural effects can be read in the buildings industry erects for itself, as well as in the products it makes common. The American factory became an architectural problem when architects and industrialists both realised that the new forms created by the concept of mass production demanded buildings of a new type, as carefully planned as possible—planned not only to hold a certain number of machines in a given order and relation, but planned also for

